The New-York Times.

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CASH FROM MINE OWNERS

ALLEGED BRYAN FUND OF TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS.

National Republican Committee Gives Names of Colorado Persons and Corporations Which, It Says, Have Contributed $500,000—Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada Silver Men to Furnish Two Millions More, Half a Million from Each.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The National Republican Committee professes to have information that the silver mine owners of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada have agreed to contribute $2,500,000 to the Bryan campaign fund. On the strength of this the committee has issued the following circular:

"If anybody has any doubt that the campaign of the Populist-Democrats is being run by and in the interest of the silver mine owners and syndicate, that doubt will be dispelled by the following facts which have come to the knowledge of the Republican National Committee within the last twenty-four hours:

"The silver mine owners of the State of Colorado have agreed to furnish $500,000 for the Bryan campaign fund; Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada are each to supply as much more. Subscription papers already have been circulated among the mine owners in those States, and such sums guaranteed as to make it absolutely certain that these totals will be furnished to Chairman Jones and his committee.

"The following is an accurate list of persons and corporations in the State of Colorado who have subscribed to the Bryan campaign fund. Every man named, as well as every corporation named, is directly and largely interested in having an increased demand and price for silver:

"Denver—Globe Smelting Company, William Teller, C. B. Kountz, Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, T. M. Patterson, John Fullerton, Denis Speedy, Dennis Sullivan, Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, J. A. Thatcher, W. L. James, A. E. Reynolds, J. B. Grant, Eben Smith, D. H. Moffat, and N. P. Hill.

"Leadville—John F. Campton, Bimetallic Smelting Company, Arkansas Valley Smelting Company, George B. Tremble, Union Leasing Company, Resurrection Mining Company, Henrietta Mining Company, A. V. Boh, Winne Mining Company, A. D. Hunter, and Evening Star Mining Company.

"Creede—New-York Chance Silver Mining Company, Amethyst Silver Mining Company, United Mines Company, Holy Moses Silver Mining Company, Consolidated Tunnel Company, and Commodore Silver Mining Company.

"Cripple Creek—W. S. Stratton, Moore Mining Company, James A. Doyle, Elkton Mining Company, and James Burns.

"Pueblo—American Smelting Company, Philadelphia Smelting Company, Guggenheim & Co., Mehlon D. Thatcher, and J. B. Ormand.

"Florence—Florence and Cripple Creek Company, and the Gold Extraction Company."

THEIR TREASURY IS EMPTY.

Bryan Democrats Would Welcome Money from Any Source.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The silver Democratic Headquarters were closed to-day and the neighborhood of the Auditorium Annex where the rooms are contained but few of the Bryan and Sewall workers. Those who were present were confident that Chairman Jones, who was expected to arrive here to-night, would bring either the actual "sinews of war" or the positive assurance that cash soon would be forthcoming.

Should he return empty-handed there will be not only sadness, but demoralization, among the silver workers, for the bankrupt state of the treasury has caused almost absolute stagnation.

So far from resenting the publication of the report of a contribution of $2,500,000 from the silver-mine owners, the people in the annex are praying earnestly that it may be true.

BRYANITES CHANGING BASE.

Indications that They Regard the Fight for Free Silver Hopeless.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Henry C. Payne, manager of the Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee said to-day:

"It now looks as though Bryan and his immediate co-workers are beginning to see that they already have lost the fight on silver and are turning about and beginning to play upon other strings by striving to stir up a class feeling in the country. They are trying to create prejudice in the minds of the working people in efforts to show that their interests and those of their employers are directly opposite, just as though the business of the country could be hurt and the masses of the people remain prosperous.

"The people pretty generally are seeing through this very easily, and they know full well that with idle factories and closed workshops all over the country labor cannot be employed at good wages."

ESTABLISHES A BAD PRECEDENT.

Objection to Holding the Bryan Meeting on the Capitol Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The publication to-day of telegrams from Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed giving permission that a Bryan mass meeting may be held on the east front of the Capitol Sept. 19 has occasioned much unfavorable comment here.

The east front of the Capitol heretofore has been specially reserved for the inaugural addresses of the Presidents of the United States. To preserve the dignity attaching to the building a statute was passed in 1882, at the instigation of Senator Edmunds, which recited that the Capitol grounds had been "formed to subserve the quiet and dignity of the Capitol of the United States," and prohibited partisan demonstrations of every kind within the Capitol limits. The statute provided:

"That in order to admit of the due observance within the Capitol grounds of occasions of National interest becoming the cognizance and entertainment of Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, acting concurrently, are hereby authorized to suspend for such proper occasions so much of the above prohibitions as would prevent the use of the roads and walks of the said grounds by processions or assemblages, and the use upon them of suitable decorations, music, addresses, and ceremonies; provided, that responsible officers shall have been appointed, and arrangements determined, adequate in the judgment of said President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the maintenance or suitable order and decorum in the proceedings, and for guarding the Capitol and the grounds from injury."

This statute was invoked successfully when the Populistic predecessor and present supporter of Mr. Bryan, Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, with his lieutenant, Carl Browne, attempted to make an Anarchistic demonstration from the east front of the Capitol on the 1st of May, 1894.

It is contended that there are no conditions "of National interest becoming the cognizance and entertainment of Congress" in Mr. Bryan's present circus arrangements which justify the use of the National Capitol and its grounds for the purpose proposed. The precedent, if established, it is contended, will be one which infallibly will return to disturb public order and decency.

HIS VIEWS STILL UNKNOWN.

Justice Gaynor Has Confided in No One About "Free Silver."

Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, whose letter upon the political situation, written to Almet F. Jenks, was published after the Justice had sailed for Europe some weeks ago, returned home Saturday. He at once wrote a letter to The Brooklyn Eagle in relation to his published letter. It was addressed to the editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and in it he said:

"I must beg you to contradict the statement that before leaving for Europe I wrote a letter to Mr. Jenks, in which I explained my views upon the money question, and 'advocated free silver.' I have written to no one explaining my views upon the money question or advocating 'free silver,' whatever that loose expression may mean.

"I wrote a letter to Mr. Jenks, which I learn was published, but it contains no such thing, as the few who may have read it know. If I have matured a conviction in respect of which is best, viz., the single gold standard or the joint gold and silver standard, I have not so written to any one.

"As to the single silver standard, there is no political party that believes in it, much less any that is advocating it. The platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties precisely and emphatically declare for the joint standard. The former, however, says that it should be brought about only with the co-operation of the principal European nations, while the latter says that this Nation is large enough and rich enough in resources to go it alone, and this is the sole issue upon the money question between these two parties.

"Those who believe in the single gold standard were threatening to hold a convention and nominate candidates upon such a platform, so that Democrats and Republicans who believe in the single gold standard might vote according to their convictions, but I have not had time since my return to learn whether a gold ticket has been nominated.

"The discussion of the money question now taking place is going to be of vast benefit to this country. It was time for it to come. The crude and false financial legislation exhibited in the Bland and Sherman acts, and the financial policy which culminated in the necessity for the recent sales of Government bonds, in order to keep the Government going in time of peace, (all of which is a subject of derision throughout Europe,) are proofs that our politicians and statesmen need to be instructed and set right by the higher and more comprehensive intelligenece of the people. Those who think that the success of either party is going to spoliate property or jeopardize the country have simply allowed themselves to be deluded."

SENATOR HILL'S ULTIMATUM.

His Refusal to Go to Buffalo Causes Much Talk.

The only talk of Democrats yesterday in the clubs and hotel corridors was about the announcement that Senator Hill had declared that he would not, either as delegate or spectator, take part in the Democratic State Convention in Buffalo.

There was agreement on two points in the many conversations on the subject. One was that it would be a strange convention of New-York Democrats in which Mr. Hill had no part; the other that the desire of certain men to get square with the Senator had completely destroyed a plan by which James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had hoped to get Senator Hill in line, and through him work to keep New-York's vote in the party column.

said a prominent Democrat yesterday, "and the Senator absolutely refused to go to Buffalo from the Third Assembly District of Albany County with instructions.

"Jones's plan was that he should not be instructed. It was intended that the money plank of the convention should be as close to a straddle as it was possible to make it. But all that was spoiled in Albany.

"Internal Revenue Collector Louis W. Pratt was actively the cause of it all, but D. Cady Herrick was really the prime mover. Ex-Senator Norton Chase didn't do at all right in the matter, either. He says he planned that the Senator should go free to Buffalo to fight as he pleased against the Popocratic platform, but instead of staying in Albany to see that nothing happened to his plan he ran away to New-York and let the Senator's enemies dig a pit for him. It looks very much as though he and Pratt played the game together."

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Senator Hill is not so positive to-night that his presence is necessary in Buffalo on the assembling of the Democratic State Convention as he was upon his return from New-York City Thursday night. To-night he stated that he was undecided whether he would go at all to Buffalo, and that the probabilities were that he would not go.

Drove over an Embankment.

John O'Brien, a hack driver of New-Rochelle, with a horse and surrey left One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street for home late last night. He lost his way and got into Kelly Avenue. This street terminates abruptly with a bank twenty-five feet high. O'Brien drove over this. He sustained a bad fracture of the knee. The surrey was badly smashed, but the horse escaped injury.

The Choctaw Color Line.

PARIS, Texas, Sept. 13.—A bill disfranchising intermarried whites and freedmen has been defeated in the Choctaw Council, now in session in Tuskahoma. Another bill is pending denying them all rights of citizenship. Party feeling is running high.

FIGHT AT A POKER GAME

WILLIAM CRANE'S SKULL FRACTURED AND HIS FACE CUT.

Edward Stowell, Keeper of Benson Hotel at Bensonhurst, Arrested—The Wounded Man Wandered Home Long Past Midnight, Bleeding and Almost Unconscious—His Condition So Precarious that His Physician Fears He Will Die.

The choir of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, at Bensonhurst, met Friday evening in the church building for the regular weekly drill under their leader, William Crane. He, as nearly as those present knew, would be twenty years old the following day. His talents as a musician being far ahead of his years secured for him the election as choirmaster.

Members of the choir noticed that their leader was anxious to hasten the practice. His mind seemed to be elsewhere, and there were eyebrow queries when he dismissed the choir half an hour earlier than usual.

There were other members of the choir who went near his home, corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Twenty-second Avenue, where he lived with his father, mother, two brothers, and a sister, the latter a member of the choir. Leaving her to go home with her neighbors, he excused himself and left the party.

What followed is known in detail only by persons whose motives in keeping silence are of the strongest, but the various stories agree on the main facts.

Young Crane, after leaving the church, went to the Benson Hotel, corner of Eighteenth and Benson Avenues, Bath Beach. The proprietor is Edward Stowell, a man of powerful build, with a reputation as an all-around athlete. He traveled through Europe two Summers ago as manager for the Rickford brothers, acrobats.

In a rear room of the hotel, divided from the bar by a swinging door, Crane sat down to a game of cards with Frederick Haviland of Bay Tenth Street and Bath Avenue, Frank Henle, and De Forest Seabury, who live on Eighteenth Avenue, near Benson Avenue. The last-named is known as a professional diver and has made quite a reputation this Summer by his success in swimming races at the near-by resorts.

The game, it is said, was poker with a one-dollar limit. From 9:30 to 10:30 P. M. the tide of fortune did not set strongly in one direction. After an hour of play a "jack pot" was opened for the limit. Every one "stayed," and there were several "raises." When the betting was over, Seabury and Crane were the only ones who had not "dropped out."

"What have you?" asked Crane, putting on the table enough to call Seabury. There was about $30 in the pot. Seabury called his hand, and threw his cards among the discards before Crane could see them. When he started to take the pot Crane protested, not having seen the hand. There were angry words, and Seabury, it is asserted, reached across the table and struck Crane in the face.

They were struggling and striking at each other when the swinging door opened and Stowell entered the room.

"Leave him to me," he is said to have exclaimed to Seabury, "I have an account to settle with him."

Walking up to Crane, he pushed Seabury aside and dealt Crane a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. Then, as Crane has told, he struck the prostrate youth half a dozen times in the face, and, disregarding his appeals for mercy, grasped him by the shoulders as he lay on his back and pounded his head viciously against the floor.

Crane does not remember how he reached his home, but he did so about 2 o'clock A. M., in a dazed condition. His brother Benjamin let him in, became alarmed at his condition, and started with him to the house of Dr. John Malone, on Twenty-second Avenue. Only half the distance had been covered when William fainted. The rest of the way Benjamin carried his unconscious brother.

The physician at once saw that the young man was in a serious condition. He dressed the wounds, and took him home in his own carriage. In a few hours the patient became delirious, and, as Dr. Malone was out, Dr. E. D. Mayne was called.

Under his ministrations, Crane remained rather quiet until Saturday evening. While his sister, who had been watching him, was down stairs, he arose, hurriedly dressed, and left the house. With no money in his pocket he boarded a trolley car. The conductor knew him, noticed his wild actions, and at the bridge insisted on his remaining aboard the car for the return trip. Calling Detective Mulvey of the Bath Beach Station, the conductor transferred the fareless passenger to his care, and Crane was taken home.

When Crane's escape was discovered at his home, his brother Benjamin hastened to the Bath Beach Station and asked that an alarm be sent out. This was the first the police learned of the affair. A policeman was sent to arrest Stowell, but he was not found until yesterday morning. An attempt to have him released on bail was refused by Justice of the Peace Rhodes, pending the determination of Crane's injuries.

"Crane has certainly been roughly treated," said Dr. Mayne last night. "I am uncertain whether the base of his skull is fractured, but there are indications of brain hemorrhages which usually go with fractures. His condition is dangerous. He must have been terribly beaten, for onb of his teeth is broken, both lips are cut through, and he has a cut over one of his eyes."

In his delirium, say his family, Crane is constantly calling for help or begging for mercy. "Don't rob me," he exclaims over and over again. "Don't take my watch."

In a lucid moment last night he said the row in the saloon arose over his refusal to play poker for anything but matches. Stowell, he said, then struck him. He also said he was robbed of all his money, less than $5, but his watch was left at his urgent entreaty.

Crane was to have become Superintendent of the church Sunday school yesterday, but the installation has been postponed. He was a prominent worker in the church, and members are disposed to await his recovery before passing judgment. His father, Charles Crane, a broker, who has an office at 713 Broadway, Brooklyn, says he is confident there is no truth in the poker-game story.

Crane was alive at a late hour last night, and Dr. Mayne was more hopeful for his recovery.

THACHER TO HEAD THE TICKET.

Mayor of Albany Likely to be the Candidate for Governor.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—It was given out here to-night on good authority that Mayor John Boyd Thacher is to be the Gubernatorial nominee of the Democratic Convention at Buffalo. A conference between Senator Hill and an authorized personal representative of Mayor Thacher, who is himself a Democratic leader of prominence, took place to-day at Wolfert's Roost, and it is understood that Senator Hill, whether he goes to Buffalo or remains here, will not interfere to prevent Thacher's nomination, although he personally favors ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook of Rochester.

Chairman Norton Chase of the Albany organization was in Brooklyn Friday, and went on to Buffalo this afternoon. The arrangement with the Kings County leaders is said to be to nominate Thacher for Governor and a Brooklyn man, probably Gen. Catlin, for his running mate. This, it is urged, would put a ticket in the field against Black and Woodruff that would meet them on their home fields and keep their votes down.

The assurances from Democratic leaders in different parts of the State are declared to be sufficient to warrant the statement that Mayor Thacher will be the nominee unless something unforeseen shall occur in the next three days to cause a complete change of all existing plans.

Mayor Thacher is willing to take the nomination and make the fight against Black on State issues, irrespective of any action the convention may take on the National issues presented at Chicago.

LONG ISLAND INCENDIARIES.

Four Fires Started in Rockville Centre Last Week.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 13.—There were four incendiary fires here last week.

The incendiaries first burned the hook and ladder company's house with its contents, and then tried to burn the Methodist Episcopal Church by lighting oil and shavings under its steps. The first fire caused a loss of $1,500, the second of $200.

Two fires were discovered last night. Carson Davidson's new cottage was set ablaze with oil and shavings at 7 o'clock, and about an hour later Hick's hammock manufactory was burned. Mr. Davidson's loss was slight, but the loss on the manufactory is placed at $8,000.

The authorities suspect several men, but no arrests have been made. The town is in a state of great excitement, and many of the residents are afraid to go to bed, fearing that their houses will be ignited by the incendiaries while the families are sleeping. There are men engaged in patroling the streets at night, and many owners of valuable property have engaged private watchmen. A reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who are starting the fires has been offered.

TURNED AWAY FROM HOTELS.

A Colored Army Officer Refused Accommodations in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 13.—Lieut. Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry, and the only colored officer in the United States Regular Army, was refused accommodations at the Leavenworth hotels yesterday, and he was compelled to go to Kansas City for them.

Lieut. Young is a graduate of West Point, and a few days ago he was ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion from Second to First Lieutenant. He came in with a number of other officers, and the refusal of accommodations has caused considerable feeling.

GEORGIA TOWN IN GREAT ALARM

Citizens in Arms Expecting an Attack from Negroes.

BLYTHE, Ga., Sept. 13.—It is reported that several hundred armed negroes are moving upon this town bent on killing all the white men who live here in revenge for the shooting of a negro by M. A. Clark of this place.

The white men of the town have been under arms all day waiting for the coming of the negroes.

Sheriff O'Connor, with a number of Deputy Sheriffs and a posse of ten men, came here this afternoon from Augusta to furnish protection to the town.

SEWALL LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Does Not Like to be Asked if He Intends to Withdraw.

BATH, Me., Sept. 13.—Arthur Sewall is getting tired of being asked if he proposes to withdraw from the Popocratic ticket.

He was decidedly snappish to-day when the oft-repeated inquiry was put to him again.

"I've answered that question," he said, "time and time again. I don't propose to answer it again. The answer I already have given stands, and that's all I have to say."

Frightened by Football Players.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—As Commandant Samuel M. Mills was riding through Highland Falls to-day, his horse became frightened by football players in Cranston's lawn, and ran away. The Colonel and his man held fast to the reins until the wagon hit a telegraph pole. They were thrown out, and the vehicle was smashed to pieces. Col. Mills escaped without a scratch, but the coachman was pretty badly shocked. He managed to ride home on the runaway's back. When Henry Cranston heard of the accident, he chased the football men off the grounds, and came near getting mobbed for it.

Suicide of a Murderer.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Sept. 13.—About 10 o'clock this morning the body of Charles Bacigalupo was found on the bank of the Neponset River, at Holmfield, Hyde Park. Death was caused by a bullet through the head. A revolver was lying near, indicating suicide. Bacigalupo murdered Hotel Keeper Ambrosoli of Boston Saturday morning.

An Invitation to the President.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 13.—It is reported here that President Cleveland will reach Lenox to-morrow or Tuesday, and remain here during the week as the guest of William C. Whitney. On the strength of these reports, the Berkshire Agricultural Society has sent him an invitation to visit its fair, either Thursday or the day most convenient for him to attend.

TYNAN, "NO. 1," ARRESTED

TAKEN IN FRANCE AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS' IMMUNITY.

Captured by a British Detective, Who Points a Revolver at His Head and Threatens to Shoot if He Resists—Many Incriminating Papers Found on His Person—Suspected of Complicity in the Phoenix Park Assassinations.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—P. J. Tynan, the notorious "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, who was so frequently mentioned during the trial of the persons charged with the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on May 6, 1882, was arrested at Boulogne, France, at 4 o'clock this morning, on a warrant issued in 1882.

Tynan is also charged with being concerned in the manufacture of dynamite bombs for use in England. It has been learned that he arrived in Europe in August, when he debarked at Genoa. He proceeded thence to Paris, where, it is alleged, he consorted with the Irish dynamite faction. He arrived at Boulogne Friday and expounded Fenian views at the hotel bar.

He had been watched since he arrived in France by an English detective, who this morning placed him under arrest. The officer pointed a revolver at his head and threatened to shoot him if he made the slightest resistance. Tynan was speedily secured. He subsequently admitted his identity.

In his possession were found a considerable sum of money and a number of incriminating papers. He will be arraigned before a Judge in Boulogne to-morrow, with the view of securing his extradition. It is stated that his arrest is connected with the arrests of Bell and Wallace, the former having been captured in Glasgow and the latter in Rotterdam.

THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

Crimes in Which Tynan Is Believed to Have Participated.

Lord Frederick Cavendish arrived in Dublin on May 6, 1882, to be present at the formal entry of the new Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Spencer. During the day he was engaged in official business at the Castle. Later he left the Castle on foot to walk in Phoenix Park, where he met Mr. Burke. It was a bright Summer evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, scarcely less light than at noonday, and there were many people in the park.

The two men walked along the principal road until they were within a few yards of the Phoenix Monument. Some boys on bicycles passed them and rode around the monument, and when they returned they found the Chief Secretary and Mr. Burke lying on the ground dead and covered with wounds. Both were in large pools of blood.

On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and that his throat had been cut. His clothing was much torn; his hands bore marks of a fierce and protracted encounter. Lord Frederick Cavendish had been stabbed in several places about the chest. The crime was witnessed by several persons, who thought the participants were roughs wrestling. Four men who were seen driving in a car toward the monument were known to be the murderers, but for some time their identity could not be established.

The news of the assassinations caused intense indignation and sorrow. A reward of $50,000 was offered to any one who should give information that would lead to the conviction of the murderers, and a further sum of $5,000 for such private information as should lead to the same results, with a free pardon to any person not the actual perpetrator of the murders, and full protection in any part of her Majesty's dominions.

Many arrests were made, but the briefest examination convinced the authorities that the police were not even on the track of the murderers. At last clues were obtained and closely followed, and a large number of further arrests were made. Among the prisoners was James Carey, a Town Councillor, who later turned informer. He had lured other men to join the Invincibles, which was an inner circle of the Fenian organization, the object of which was to murder Government officials. Carey had arranged the Phoenix Park assassinations, and had given the signal when the deed was to be done.

Tynan, the man arrested to-day, was one of those appointed to organize a society in Dublin. The trial of the accused men resulted in a conviction of Joseph Brady, Daniel Curley, Michael Fagan, Thomas Caffrey, and Timothy Kelly, all of whom were executed. Carey was released, and started on a voyage under an assumed name for South Africa on the steamer Melrose Castle. He was followed by an Irish avenger, who shot and killed him at Port Elizabeth.

DEALT IN CONVICTS' CLOTHES.

Printz's Actions in the Street Aroused Suspicion.

As Special Patrolmen Mangan and Coxe were passing the corner of Greenwich and Canal Streets, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, they noticed a man in a dark corner trying on a pair of trousers, while near him stood another man with more garments in his hand. The latter fled when he saw the policemen, but was captured after a chase. He and his companion were then taken to the Leonard Street Station. The garments proved to be workhouse clothes. The man who was trying them on gave his name as William Groen, a longshoreman, and said he was about to purchase the clothes for a dime.

The street dealer in convict suits said he was Frank Printz and had just been discharged from Blackwell's Island, where he had served twenty days. As his old clothes were worn out, the officials, he said, had replaced them with the suit he was trying to sell.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday Green was released. Printz was remanded until to-day to give a chance for investigating his story. The officials at the workhouse yesterday corroborated Printz's story that he had just been discharged. They did not recall whether or not a suit of clothes had been given to him.

SILVER CRAZE IS DECREASING.

Col. W. F. Cody so Writes from the Great Northwest.

Col. William F. Cody writes from Superior, Wis., where he is with his "Wild West" show, to E. V. Foote, one of the proprietors of the Hoffman House, that he will either support Palmer and Buckner or else vote for McKinley. Col. Cody has always been a Democrat, and, although he lives in Nebraska and personally likes Mr. Bryan very much, he cannot support the Chicago platform.

"McKinley will sweep the Northwestern States," wrote Col. Cody, "and I say this as a person in a position to know what I am talking about. I have been traveling through the Northwest with my show, and am daily coming in contact with hundreds of people of all classes. I am meeting many Democrats who will vote against Bryan, while I encounter comparatively few Republicans who will not vote for McKinley. It is easy to see that the silver craze is decreasing."

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—According to H. D. Watson of Nebraska, who is in this city, Bryan will not carry his own State. Mr. Watson says a careful canvass of the State gives it to McKinley by at least 8,000 majority. Mr. Watson said:

"The growing feeling among farmers and business men in our state is that they do not care to support any policy which threatens to deprive them of a large part of the proceeds of their thrift and industry.

"The certainty that free silver would do this has been, and is still being, impressed on the voters, and a canvass which has been taken quietly, but thoroughly, shows that McKinley certainly will carry the State."

WOULD NOT BUY SANDWICHES.

Proprietor of a Raines Law Hotel Injured by a Customer.

Sigmund Welchschelbaum, the proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 137 Cannon Street, was assaulted by three men in his barroom early yesterday morning, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

The men entered the saloon as Welchschelbaum was about to close, and ordered three glasses of beer. These were served with sandwiches. One of the men proffered the money in payment for the beer, but refused to pay for the sandwiches, which remained untouched. Welchschelbaum told the men they could not leave until the bill was paid, and attempted to prevent their exit, when one of them struck him. A fight ensued, and Welchschelbaum received a blow on the head with a stove-lifter.

Detectives Clifford and McCormack of the Union Market Police Station saw the men running from the saloon, and gave chase. The men disappeared into a house on Third Street, and are supposed to have made good their escape by the roof, although the detectives continued their search all night. Welchschelbaum's condition is critical.

WOMAN DETECTIVE'S TRICK.

Used Her Own Pocketbook to Tempt a Suspected Customer.

Mrs. Jane Cassidy, seventy-four years old, a respectable-looking woman with snow-white hair, who says she lives in Essex Street, Buffalo, N. Y., was charged with larceny in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Miss Louise Eltoft, a private detective in a dry goods store in Sixth Avenue.

Miss Eltoft said she had seen the woman in the store several times, and that every time she had suspected her of trying to steal the pocketbooks of customers. When she saw Mrs. Cassidy in the store Saturday afternoon she thought that she would lay a trap for her. She accordingly laid her pocketbook, containing $9.76, on the counter near the woman and then walked away.

Miss Eltoft said that Mrs. Cassidy first threw her handkerchief and then her hat over the pocketbook and was about to walk away with it when she stopped her, and in the presence of the Superintendent of the firm took the pocketbook away from her and had the woman arrested.

Mrs. Cassidy protested her innocence, and said that she had never been in the store before. She was held in $300 for trial.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for showers in the early morning and threatening weather the rest of the day, with easterly winds.

The area of high pressure had moved last night from Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The second high-pressure area had remained nearly stationary north of Montana. Rain had fallen in New-England, the upper lake region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in Florida. The temperature had risen in the Missouri Valley, in the upper lake region, had fallen in New-England, and had remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Showers may be expected to-day in New-England, clearing in the upper lake region, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	73	71	74
6 A. M.	73	70	72
9 A. M.	67	71	74
12 M.	68	72	76
4 P. M.	70	67	71
6 P. M.	68	65	69
9 P. M.	61	64	66
12 P. M.	57	61	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70.75
Weather Bureau	70.00
Corresponding date 1895	68.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	67.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 5.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Several ponies and a baby elephant, which are used in the Cleveland minstrel show, also a lot of baggage belonging to the company, have been attached here to satisfy a claim made by Andrew Budeworth, a former member of the company.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 13.—The celebration of the completion of the Staten Island Electric Railroad from the ferry slip of the New-Jersey Ferry Company, opposite this city, to South Beach, was held last night. There was a great display of fireworks.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 13.—The fishing schooner Silver Dart of Gloucester came ashore near Highland Life Saving Station to-day. She had been abandoned. It is believed her crew was taken off by some vessel.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 13.—The fishing schooner James Dyer of Portland was sunk yesterday, twelve miles southwest of Vineyard Sound Lightship, by the coal steamer Reading. The crew was saved.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Right Rev. Mgr. George H. Doane, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-day celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—William Lacy, a burglar, was shot to-day by a policeman who saw him trying to enter the house of Melville Egelston.

W. F. SHEEHAN SPEAKS OUT

He Repudiates the Chicago Platform and Nominees.

BRANDS BOTH UNDEMOCRATIC

If Buffalo Convention Shall Indorse Them Will Resign from National Committee.

REASONS GIVEN FOR HIS DETERMINATION

Panic, Disaster, and Ruin, He Says, Would Follow the Success of the Ticket—Nation's Honor Involved.

William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor, and representative of New-York State on the National Democratic Committee, made public yesterday a reply to Joseph B. Mayer, formerly one of his lieutenants in Buffalo, who asked him about his attitude toward the Popocratic ticket and platform and his retaining membership in the National Committee.

Mr. Sheehan tells why he cannot support the action of the Chicago Convention, and declares that he will retain his membership on the National Committee unless the Buffalo Convention shall indorse the silver platform or ticket. In that event he will resign at once. The letter follows:

"Joseph B. Mayer, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir: Replying to your recent letter of inquiry as to my attitude in the present campaign, I beg leave to say:

"The proceedings of the recent Chicago Convention were unparalleled in Democratic history. Radicalism, and not patriotism, dominated its course. The guiding and in a large measure the controlling spirits of that body were Republican United States Senators—men whose votes made it possible to engraft upon the statutes of this country the objectionable and disastrous McKinley law. When before were rock-ribbed Republican protectionists given in a Democratic Convention seats of honor and permitted to dictate and shape the policy of our party?

"The patriotic advice of men who had grown gray in Democratic service was spurned and the judgment of these new-found apostles of an undemocratic creed was enthusiastically accepted.

Criticizes Convention's Acts.

"Its first official act, in refusing to allow the National Committee to exercise without reversal the functions theretofore uninterruptedly conferred upon them of selecting a temporary Chairman, was a revolutionary act from which conservative Democrats might well have held aloof.

"Its next step was more revolutionary still, when the sovereign State of Michigan was invaded and her right to cast her votes in accordance with the wishes of her people denied, for the purpose of giving those in control of the convention a two-thirds vote. Condemning without warrant the Executive of the country for an alleged violation of the doctrine of State rights in sending Federal troops into the State of Illinois to protect inter-State commerce and United States mails, they, themselves, ruthlessly trampled the doctrine under foot and established a precedent that sooner or later will return to torture those responsible for it.

"Next, a platform was adopted under the guise of Democracy from which all thoughtful Democrats should recoil. There never has been a moment since its adoption that I could support it, except by a loss of my own self-respect. What is this platform? There is not a line in it that is Democratic that is not good. There is not a word in it that is bad, and therefore undemocratic, that has not been stolen or taken from the Populist platform. Bad as Republicanism is, subversive as it has generally been of the best interests of the country, it is infinitely preferable to Populism, which is next of kin to Socialism. We should examine our past platforms in connection with the teachings of the founders and statesmen of our party to ascertain what is the test of party faith.

"Democratic principles took root with the birth of the Republic; they are as sound and lofty to-day as they were when first expounded by Jefferson. All Democrats should give their hearty support to candidates who stand upon a platform which reaffirms and upholds these principles. But when these principles are abandoned or set aside, and new doctrines at variance with National honor and National progress are adopted, do we not cease to be Democrats if we fail to repudiate that which is unpatriotic and immoral?

Deals with Free Coinage.

"When was it ever a tenet of Democracy that by the fiat of Government 53 cents worth of silver should be made equal to 100 cents of gold in payment of public and private debts? What Democratic Convention has failed in recent years to justly condemn Republican paternalism? Where is there a more wicked form of paternalism than for the Government to stamp for the benefit of the mine owner 53 cents worth of silver bullion as one dollar in coin? Where is Democracy in a proposition that allows the silver of the world to be coined at our mints free of charge at a ratio far beyond its intrinsic or commercial value, and compels our citizens to accept this false and dishonest coin at its face value in extinguishment of their debts and in payment for their labor?

"The advocates of this platform hazard everything on the single proposition that the enactment of a law for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or assistance of other nations, will bring gold and silver to a parity. But what would be the result to American labor, industry, and trade, if the enactment of this law should not have the effect of keeping up the parity of the two metals? It might also be interesting to ascertain what is the standard of wages in Mexico, China, and the other stagnant nations where free coinage obtains.

"We consider our silver dollar to-day as good as gold because it has back of it the credit and faith of the Nation pledged to maintain its parity with gold. Under free coinage this credit and faith will be withdrawn from the new coin. The Government will have no interest in or responsibility for it. These men propose, however, that the power of Congress shall be exercised to compel our citizens to accept

in payment of their debts a dollar that is intrinsically worth but 53 cents, without being able to compel corresponding relief to the American debtors when foreign creditors demand of them payment in gold.

"How long will the hum of industry continue, how long will the workshop remain open, how long will the manufacturer continue to turn out the product of American genius and skill if we have no foreign trade and are compelled to buy from and sell to ourselves? We received for the year ending June 30 last for goods exported from this country to other nations $863,200,487. This enormous sum of money represents American capital, product, and labor. In our dealing with all people we should receive and pay the best money of the world. No law has yet been able to make all men honest; but no law should compel men to be dishonest.

The Nation's Honor at Stake.

"But more sacred to every citizen than the honor and business interests of individuals is the honor of the Nation itself. The United States is a debtor by virtue of the bonds it has issued. If, for these bonds, gold was paid, justice, morals, and National honor all cry out for redemption, principal and interest, in the same coin. But it is claimed that on the face of these bonds to the Government is given the legal right to redeem them in coin, and therefore may redeem in silver coin. A question of morals should always rise superior to a legal question. For the $850,000,000 of Government bonds now outstanding we have received gold coin, and unless the intelligence of this Nation be blunted and its patriotic impulses paralyzed, those obligations will be redeemed in similar coin.

"Nor can the apologists of the Chicago platform now pettifog or beg the question. When they rejected the amendment offered by Senator Hill to the effect that any change in the present standard of values should not apply to existing Government bonds, they nailed to the masthead of their ship the inglorious flag of repudiation and National dishonor. Against the perpetration of such a crime in the name of Democracy I protest. Who are the owners of most of these bonds? Not foreign bankers or home syndicates, not the men whom Governmental protection has made rich, not the so-called bloated bondholder, but the ward whose education has been provided for in the supposed inviolability of a United States bond, the widow whose sole support may be the income thus received, and the five millions of American citizens who have placed their deposits in our savings institutions.

"These deposits are not stored away in the vaults of the savings banks. That which is not loaned is invested, and most of it in Government bonds. There is not a depositor in a savings bank in the Nation whose deposit, no matter how small, does not represent some part of a Government bond. Still, we are asked in the name of ancient Democracy to compromise with such a fraud. National prosperity will have to follow National honor, because without the one we can never attain the other. Men who have no proper conception of National honor are poor harbingers of the way to attain National prosperity.

"I have heard it said that no attempt would be made to affect existing obligations if the work of the Chicago Convention be ratified at the polls. The answer is twofold. The proposition not to repudiate these obligations was overwhelmingly defeated by the convention after Mr. Bryan had concluded the speech which resulted in his nomination. Under free coinage gold would be exported or hoarded, and silver would become the money of the country. The revenues of the Government, through its customs and internal revenue offices, would be nothing but silver, or, if the dream of the Populist be realized, unlimited flat paper money, with no coin behind it for redemption. With silver or flat paper money as our only means of revenue, how, I ask the apologists of this plank, can these millions of United States bonds be redeemed in gold?

"With a legitimate proposition to increase the number of United States Supreme Court Judges, or to abolish within Constitutional lines life tenure in office, I may have no controversy; nor do I object to proper criticism of Judges or public officials. An American citizen has the unquestioned right to criticise or praise official or judicial action. But when an open, bald attempt is made to increase the number of these Judges with the avowed purpose of securing a decision on any question in a pre-determined way, patriotic and intelligent men may well hold up their hands in horror. Shades of departed Democratic greatness turn away from such a spectre!

"The United States Supreme Court has always been considered a conservator of life and property, a safe refuge for the weak and oppressed, the last citadel between government by law and government by lawlessness. If this court can be packed to uphold an income-tax statute, it can be packed, as were the courts of old, to carry out the mandates of their creator, no matter what they may be. All Judges may err at times; some may have been corrupt, but an erring court is preferable to a packed or debased court.

Not Bound by Regularity.

"In view of this indictment of the work of the Chicago Convention, I cannot support its candidates, except upon the plea of party regularity. The claim that Democrats should support the ticket for the sake of regularity would have more weight if it were urged on behalf of a candidate whose Democracy was unsullied. The statement has been repeated so often and not denied that we must accept as true that on March 17, 1896, at Mount Vernon, Ill., Mr. Bryan publicly said, 'I am not a Democrat,' and that again, in accepting one of the three nominations he has received, he stated that if the Chicago Convention had declared for a gold standard he would have bolted its candidates. For the first time within my memory, the party standard bearer stands as an apologist for Democracy, without taking back the declaration, but recently made, that he was not a Democrat, and without the courage to proclaim unreservedly to the world that he is one.

"I have always believed in regularity. I believe in party organization. No more earnest advocate of the necessity of party machinery breathes than I. With thousands of loyal Democrats in this and other States, I proved my devotion to party regularity by earnestly supporting the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, when, against the voice and protest of the delegates from his own State, he was made the nominee of the party for President. In making that nomination the convention violated no party principles and committed no revolutionary or un-Democratic act. It did not cease to be Democratic because two-thirds of the convention ignored the protests of the New-York delegation. It was a simple question of acquiescence in the will of the majority, properly and fundamentally expressed.

"Does party regularity demand blind and stupid allegiance to everything a convention, held under the name of Democracy, may do? If so, it would become my duty to accept at the hands of such a convention a platform declaring for a protective tariff, or one favoring the establishment of Governmental warehouses, because, forsooth, there may be other planks in it that undeniably are Democratic.

"I admit the impossibility of drawing a platform that in all things will be satisfactory to all Democrats. But never before have we been asked to make compromise between National honor and National degradation. Compromise may be made on many matters, even on the currency issue, but the immorality and debasement of compromises on questions that directly affect the Nation's honor and good faith are not to be considered for a moment. The Democrats who responded to President Lincoln's call to take up arms for the maintenance of the Nation's honor did not cease to be Democrats because they proved themselves patriots.

"I recognize the fact that a great feeling of unrest pervades the country. Three months ago, few seriously considered the possibility of electing a Democratic candidate to the Presidency, but suddenly the situation is changed, and scarcely had McKinley been nominated when those who had been clamoring for a return to high protective principles as a panacea for all their ills, wheeled about, arguing for free silver as the necessary and healing salve for their wounds. This but exemplifies the unrest of the people.

"It is, unfortunately, true that the great majority of our people are poor. Many of them are out of employment. Where a short time ago plenty reigned, poverty now knocks at the door. But it should not be forgotten that we are still in the throes of an industrial war that has been raging in our country since the enactment of the McKinley law.

"The St. Louis platform renews uncertainty as to the tariff. The Chicago platform creates uncertainty as to the currency. Well may the people cry out: 'A plague upon both your platforms!' The suddenness of the change from one form of expected relief to another, while demonstrating the unrest of the people, still gives promise that thought and conscience will ultimately prevail, and that tariff duties, whether high or low, will avail nothing in a Government that seeks profit by dishonesty and makes a market place of its honor. The gold that is necessary to light our furnaces, start our looms, employ our labor, furnish the purchasing power that aids production, is, and has been, waiting the settlement of our financial difficulties along lines of honor and reason. With this settlement there should come industrial peace, which soon would be synonymous with National prosperity.

Stands by His Declarations.

"The last Democratic State Convention in New-York followed all its predecessors when speaking on the question, and declared unequivocally for sound and honest money. No one then claimed that those utterances were undemocratic, or at variance with our past platforms, State or National. On the contrary, this action was declaratory of a Democratic principle, sanctioned by precedents without number. If that declaration was a sound principle of Democracy, no subsequent convention can make it less so. If it were sound in June, it is equally sound in September. It was the result of the unanimous and enthusiastic action of delegates representing the organized Democracy of the State.

"I stood on that platform then, I have never left it since, and I do not propose to now. Let those whose judgment leads them in a different direction support the Chicago nominees. They have a right to change their position. Let them not, however, cast strictures upon the men who insist upon standing where they have always stood.

"It is a grave mistake to charge that all the supporters of the Chicago ticket are governed by unpatriotic or dishonorable motives, or that its followers are advocates of lawlessness or anarchy. It is undoubtedly true that the radicalism and fanaticism of the country are supporting it, but it must not be forgotten that a large percentage of our party favor it, and they are not, and never have been, believers in lawlessness or anarchy. It matters not that the chief reason for their support is love of party regularity; if they believe they are right, they should be treated with respect, and should not be denounced as anarchists or lawbreakers.

Why He Repudiates.

"It is not pleasant to break old associations. I wish I could bring myself to believe that the Chicago Convention was right and that National blessings might flow from the ratification of its work; but my conscience, my judgment, and the experience of other nations convince me of its error. I believe most firmly that the success of this ticket would mean paralysis of business, that the employer of labor would be unable to secure the credit necessary to conduct his business, and that the avenues of industry would be closed. Production cannot find a profitable market in the impoverishment of the people. Panic, disaster, and ruin will follow, and ere the plaudits of the victorious multitude have died away they will realize the poverty and degradation of the Nation, and will turn with the anger of a once-deluded but disillusioned people upon the false prophets and idols whose advice they followed.

"If the object of those responsible for this movement were to correct existing abuses, to make impossible the formation of trusts and combinations that raise the price of the necessaries of life, we could all join in the cause. It would be true Democracy. But when their thinly veiled purpose is to sow the seeds of human hatred and distrust, to play upon the passions and prejudices of the people for dishonorable purposes, stern rebuke should be the answer. The free coinage of silver may be advocated from patriotic motives, but it is arrant demagogism to array for selfish and undemocratic purposes class against class, the poor against the rich, employers against employes. For the first time within my memory we have a candidate of a so-called Democratic convention appealing not to the patriotism and Democracy of our people, not to their conscience and intelligence, but to their prejudices and dislikes.

Attitude as to National Committee.

"For several years I have been the representative of this State upon the Democratic National Committee. At the recent Chicago Convention I was honored by the seventy-two representatives of New-York with a unanimous re-election. In the struggle in which they were there engaged I was with them heart and soul. There is no existing power that can take from me, without my consent, the credentials which I then received.

"If the State I have the honor to represent stands in September where it stood in June, I will gladly continue as its representative upon this committee. But if the organized Democracy of the State reverses its position, stands where it should not stand, pulls down the banner of Democracy and hoists the flag of Populism, I will not continue to represent it.

"This decision is not made without a full realization of the fact that old and dear friendships may be severed. Ties that have been knit in fierce struggles for the success of a grand old party that deserves a far better fate may thus be destroyed. But my duty is clear to me.

"When the Democratic roll of honor is called I desire to be among those who had the courage to refuse to follow the banner of Populism, falsely labeled Democracy. If the Buffalo Convention indorses the platform of the Chicago Convention or its nominees, my resignation will immediately be forwarded to the National Committee. Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1896."

THIRD TICKET IN MARYLAND

Palmer and Buckner Electors to be Nominated—An Active Campaign.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—It has been decided to place Palmer and Buckner Electors in the field in Maryland. This conclusion has been reached after much consideration and consultation. A committee of seventy prominent Democrats was appointed early in the campaign to wage a fight for sound money independently of the Republican organization. Its members declared their intention of voting for McKinley. They have done a good deal of hard work for the Republican candidate. Sound-money literature has been distributed to almost every voter in the State, nearly 200,000 copies having been sent out. The main document was Secretary Carlisle's Chicago speech. This matter was mailed under the frank of Congressman John K. Cowen.

When the Indianapolis Convention was suggested the Committee of Seventy decided to pursue its original programme, and not to take part in any third-ticket movement. Other Democrats, however, including ex-Gov. and ex-Senator William Pinckney Whyte, ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner, President of the Senate William Cabell Bruce, and other leading party men, were not satisfied with that course. They met and elected representatives to the first Indianapolis meeting, and then sent regular delegates to the convention.

Since the return of the Indianapolis delegates, the advisability of placing the third ticket in the field has been discussed. Two committees of ten were appointed—one from the original Committee of Seventy and the other from the Committee of One Hundred which sent the delegates to Indianapolis. After much discussion the two committees of ten agreed to disagree.

While the Committee of Seventy, therefore, will continue its work for sound money and the Republican ticket, the Committee of One Hundred will place Palmer and Buckner Electors in the field. President John J. Donaldson is now selecting a committee of five and an Executive Committee of Fifteen to take charge of the preliminaries. Five hundred signatures are required in order to get the names on the ticket. There will be little trouble in getting the necessary names. An active campaign will be made, and there will be a great mass meeting to follow the appearance of Bryan, who will be here next Saturday night.

Burglars at John H. Murphy's.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 13.—Two burglars at an early hour this morning tried to force an entrance into the residence of John H. Murphy, at Chester Hill. As they pried open a window the burglar alarm went off, and the men took to their heels. Mr. Murphy, on hearing the alarm, got out of bed and fired four shots at the fleeing burglars. The noise of the shooting attracted the attention of neighbors, and they searched for the men, but without success. One of the men must have been hit by a bullet, for blood spots were found in the road.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

One of the interesting sights of the Metropolis.

TAMMANY OUTLOOK DARK

DEFEAT PREDICTED FOR ITS CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The Organization's Alliance with the Free-Silver Movement and the Probability that Sound-Money Democrats Will Be Nominated Cause Republicans to be Hopeful—A Review of the Situation in the City Districts.

"What kind of a Congressional delegation will New-York City elect this year?"

This question presents a problem as interesting as any that has come out of the present remarkable political situation.

In Presidential years that have gone, Tammany has usually been able to console itself, even in years in which the National ticket was snowed under, with the fact that it had elected several Democratic Congressmen. But the infusion of Populism into Democracy has made such bad blood this year that Tammany will be lucky if it lands one or two Congressmen, and there are those who will not be at all surprised if all the Wigwam's Congressional candidates are defeated.

That McKinley will carry this city is rapidly becoming apparent. If he shall have a big plurality it will be hard work for Tammany to save any of its Congressmen. There will be a poll of 300,000 votes this year. It is hard to figure out that Tammany can get a majority of these with all the business interests, all the German-Americans, all the Hebrews, and a large percentage of the genuine rock-ribbed Tammany vote against the Bryan ticket.

The experiences in this State in 1893—the Maynard year—and 1894, the last Gubernatorial year, show that when the voters are angry they do not stop to discriminate as to this candidate or that candidate, but they go right to the voting booth, put an X at the head of their ticket, and let it go at that.

Pluralities Small in 1894.

To be sure, in 1894, when there was a landslide against Tammany, Mayor Strong got a plurality of 45,000 over Grant, and yet five Tammany Congressmen pulled through. So it is possible that McKinley may carry the city, and yet several Tammany Congressmen be elected. But the vote is going to be larger this year, the issues are more pressing, and the voters more determined. The total plurality of the five Tammany Congressmen who were elected in 1894 was only 4,808, while the total plurality of the four Republicans elected from the city proper, (not including that section of the city which is in the Sixteenth Congressional District,) was 11,840.

The trend has been Republican since 1892. The probability is that the Democratic Party Reform Organization will make sound-money Congressional nominations all along the line. The Honest Money League of America has already appointed a committee to look after sound-money Democratic nominees for Congress. Tammany is going to tie itself up to the silver candidates and the silver platform. All these things taken into consideration lead the Republicans to the strong belief that they can elect almost a solid delegation, and they have hopes that they can elect one that will be solid.

Prospects in Each District.

With these conditions in view, a glance at the various city districts showing the changes in the vote since 1892 and the present conditions is of interest.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (Includes Richmond County as well as Lower West Side of the City.)—Now represented by Franklin Bartlett, (Tam.,) was carried by Bartlett in 1892 by a plurality of 7,783; carried by Bartlett in 1894 by a plurality of 1,462. In the latter year Murphy (State Dem.) polled 2,159 votes.

This is one of the districts Tammany believes it can carry this year. The plan is to nominate Amos J. Cummings. If he shall run on a free-silver platform, the district will be in danger. Gen. James R. O'Beirne will probably be the Republican candidate. The trend in Richmond County since 1892 has been Republican. Col. W. L. Brown, it is said, would like the Tammany nomination.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by J. Murray Mitchell, (Rep.,) although James J. Walsh (Tam.) was elected and was unseated by the Republican House; was carried in 1892 by Dunphy, (Tam.,) by a plurality of 8,155; was carried by Walsh, (Tam.,) in 1894 by a plurality of 367. Walsh's vote was 9,466 and Mitchell's 9,099.

Mr. Mitchell has already been nominated. Mr. Walsh will be, because he was unseated. Tammany should carry this district, if it can carry any, but the upper end of it will go heavily for sound money.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by H. C. Miner, (Tam.;) was carried by T. J. Campbell in 1892, with the Tammany indorsement, by 9,722 plurality; was carried by Miner in 1894 by 954 plurality. Campbell run as an independent Democrat and got 7,084 votes; Simpson (Rep.) got 5,214 votes, and Miner got 8,038.

T. J. Campbell has already been nominated by his followers in this district. There is a fight going on among the Republicans as to whether Campbell, who is for sound money, shall be indorsed. If the Republicans indorse him, he will probably be elected. Alderman A. A. Noonan wants to make the fight for Tammany.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by A. J. Cummings, (Tam.,) who was elected last year by a plurality of about 5,000 to succeed Campbell, (Rep.,) who died soon after election in 1894; was carried by Gen. Sickles, (Tam.,) in 1892 by 6,228 plurality; was carried by Campbell, (Rep.,) in 1894 by 863 plurality. In this latter year Campbell got 13,845 votes and Sickles 12,982 votes.

As the figures show, this is a very uncertain district. With the issue as it is to-day, it is fair fighting ground. The Republicans have already nominated Clarence W. Meade, the ex-Police Justice. Tammany has not yet made its selection. If a Tammany man attempts to run on a free-silver platform in this district, a sound-money Democratic candidate should get a very large vote, and in that event the district should go Republican. If there is any hitch in the plan of nominating Mr. Cummings in the Seventh, he will be renominated in this district.

Little Chance for Mr. Sulzer.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by William Sulzer, (Tam.,) was carried in 1892 by A. J. Cummings, (Tam.,) by a plurality of 8,423; was carried in 1894 by Sulzer by a plurality of 684. In this latter year Sulzer got 11,208 and Eidmann, (Rep.,) 10,524 votes.

There is a heavy German-American vote in this district, and should Mr. Sulzer be renominated he will probably be defeated, so fierce has it been in his advocacy of free silver. Ex-Register Reilly is the only man who can force Mr. Sulzer's nomination, and it is doubtful if he cares to take the responsibility. John E. Donnelly, one of Mr. Reilly's closest friends, may get the Tammany nomination. The Republican nomination seems at present to rest between Ferdinand Eidmann and Jacob M. Patterson. This district will go for sound money.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by George B. McClellan, (Tam.,) was carried in 1892 by W. Bourke Cockran, (Tam.,) by a plurality of 8,809; was carried in 1894 by McClellan by a plurality of 1,341. In this latter year McClellan polled 10,933, Cheseborough (Rep.) 9,592, and George Walton Green (State Dem.) 2,042.

This is ordinarily one of the safest and surest Democratic districts in the city. The Republicans are anxious to capture it this year, but it can be carried by a sound-money Democrat.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by R. M. Shannon, (Rep.,) was carried in 1892 by John De Witt Warner (State Dem.) by 7,798 plurality; was carried by Shannon (Rep.) in 1894 by a plurality of 466 votes. In 1894 Shannon got 13,555, Cummings 13,089, and Baker (State Dem.) 1,943 votes.

Mr. Shannon has already been nominated by the Republicans. The district will go Republican unless the Democrats all unite on a sound-money man of standing and capacity. Such a man could be elected if his campaign should be handled properly. This district can be saved to genuine Democracy if sense is displayed.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by Lemuel Ely Quigg, (Rep.,) was carried in 1892 by John R. Fellows, (Tam.,) by a plurality of 8,825; was carried in the special election of 1893 by Mr. Quigg by about 1,000 plurality; was carried by Mr. Quigg in 1894 by 5,977 plurality. In 1894 Quigg got 24,382 and Connolly, (Tam.,) 18,355 votes.

This district will go Republican. It has changed its political complexion in four years. Prior to the Chicago Convention Col. Fellows was a candidate for the nomination from Tammany, but he is not a candidate now.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Now represented by Philip B. Low, (Rep.,) was carried in 1892 by Ashbel P. Fitch, (Dem.,) by a plurality of 11,869; was carried by Isidor Straus in the special election of 1893 by a somewhat reduced plurality; was carried by Low in 1894 by 4,534 plurality. In 1894 Low got 21,562, Jacob A. Cantor, (Tam.,) 17,028, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe, (State Dem.,) got 4,827 votes.

It will be noticed that there were more Democratic than Republican voters in this district in 1894. It is a district with a very large number of German voters. A Tammany man running as a free-silver candidate cannot be elected in this district. A sound-money Democrat supported by all Democratic organizations might win. Mr. Low will be renominated by the Republicans.

The annexed district is in the Westchester Congressional District. In 1892 the district was carried by Ryan (Dem.) by a plurality of 6,483. In 1894 Fairchild (Rep.) carried it by 5,559 plurality.

THEY REPUDIATE BRYAN.

Stampede of Democrats Away from the Silver Candidate.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Democrats who have been lifelong workers for their party have been repudiating Bryan in large numbers since the "Boy Orator" showed himself at the fair here two weeks ago. The reports which went out of the great crowd which came to see him have given the impression in some quarters that the stampede to free silver is sweeping through this section and is going to take all before it, but the stampede is the other way.

If Bryan should go to all the towns like this in New-York State and the same results should follow his visit that are observable here, he would get the impression the morning after election that the business men of the Democratic Party in this State did not know he was a candidate.

Democrats who have been the backbone of the party in this section are for sound money. They have repudiated Bryan and his platform, and make no secret of it. They are not going fishing on election day, either, but will remain at home and vote—some for McKinley, some for Palmer.

The names of the men who are to do this go with the assertion. Here are some men, lifelong Democrats, who this year will not support their party candidate:

William Richardson, proprietor of a shoe factory which employs about 150 men.

Benton McConnell, proprietor of a large sash and door factory.

Farr & Prindle, proprietors of a tannery.

G. N. Orcutt, an attorney.

Henry E. Gilpin, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie Railroad.

George D. Terry, owner of an underwear factory.

De Merville Page and Murray E. Page, attorneys.

Homer Holliday, an attorney who is largely interested in farming, owning ten or twelve farms in various parts of the country.

William C. Bingham, an attorney.

Clarence D. Wiggins, a dentist.

William Rewatt, a merchant.

Walter G. Rose and John R. Rose, hardware dealers and owners of large farms.

Charles O. Rose, proprietor of a carriage and wire factory.

H. H. Carney, a shoe merchant.

Samuel Joseph and Henry Erlich, merchants.

J. W. Nicholson, a shoe dealer.

Dr. J. K. Kelly, physician.

The Rev. Father Bassow.

The Rev. Father Darcy.

T. C. McCarthy, merchant.

Thomas Lynch and John Donovan, railroad engineers.

George M. Kellogg, insurance agent.

Francis G. Babcock, a banker.

Charles Frank and Blake Babcock, bankers and merchants.

H. S. Lang, a plumber.

Claude Jones, George Burlingham, and Dennis McMahon, bookkeepers.

These are samples, and conservative estimates put the entire number in this city who are with them at about 300.

Corning adds to the list the names of many distinguished Democrats who are stampeding away from Bryan.

Most prominent perhaps of all is ex-Judge George B. Bradley, who was once a member of the Court of Appeals, and has been for fifty years a Democrat. He has repudiated Bryan. He presided over a sound-money Democratic caucus recently.

Another is George J. Magee, Superintendent of the Fallbrook Railroad system. He is not only emphatic in his personal allegiance to sound money, but is sending out thousands of copies of sound-money documents at his own expense.

Other stampeders in Corning are:

The Messrs. Fuller, proprietors of the Dickinson House.

Frank Kingsbury, owner of the gas works.

Postmaster George Drake.

Robert Canfield, Assistant Superintendent of the Fallbrook Railroad.

David M. and James Drake.

There are in this county and just over the line, in Allegany County, some who were formerly followers of the greenback craze. They have been the backbone of the Populist Party in this section, but have as a rule voted the Republican ticket in National elections. They are strongest in the towns of Alfred and Almond, and the whole number is estimated by men who are familiar with the neighborhoods at forty to fifty. They are going to vote for Bryan and free silver.

They are as noisy about it as any Populists that ever talked, and it may be that they are responsible for the reports of a stampede to Bryan. Their position has caused no surprise.

Six Republicans are known in this city who will vote for Bryan; two of these were formerly greenbackers.

MISSOURI WILL GO FOR McKINLEY.

So Major Henry Ames, a St. Louis Democrat, Says.

Major Henry Ames, a member of one of the oldest families in St. Louis, no member of which has ever voted anything but a Democratic ticket, is at the Hoffman House, where he yesterday declared his intention to vote for McKinley.

"I believe in putting my country ahead of party," said Major Ames, "and therefore will vote to maintain the National credit. If I were a voter in a State that was reasonably sure of going against Bryan I would vote for Palmer and Buckner for I was in hearty sympathy with the movement which resulted in their nomination, but the main object is to defeat Bryan. Missouri having been one of the strong Democratic States of the Union, it is necessary for a good many Democrats to vote for McKinley. Votes will count more when cast that way.

"I did not think, until after the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, that there was much hope of preventing Missouri from going for Bryan, but now think that McKinley will carry it. The appointment of former Gov. Francis as Secretary of the Interior will have a good effect. Francis is very popular, and his appointment will cause many Democrats who would have supported Bryan, on the ground of 'regularity,' to vote for Palmer.

"I expect that St. Louis will give McKinley a rousing majority. So will Kansas City, St. Joseph, and the other big towns of the State."

Old Folks' Day in Church.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 13.—Over 300 people past the half-century mark in years congregated to-night in the First Presbyterian Church to listen to the pastor, the Rev. D. H. King, discourse on longevity. Moses F. Weld, aged ninety-three years, was the oldest man present. There were fifteen octogenarians present, and forty-seven who had passed the seventy mark. Pastor King is the originator of "Old Folks' Day" in churches.

TOO LATE TO MEND.

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the supertenacious malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.

BRYAN WEAK IN ROCHESTER

MANY DEMOCRATS OF PROMINENCE AGAINST HIM.

Men Who Have Been Leaders in Their Party for Years Refuse to Accept the Chicago Ticket and Platform—Talk of Republican Free-Silver Farmers, but It Lacks Definiteness—The Alleged Disaffected Voters Are Not Named.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 13.—It is expected that Democratic State Committeeman G. F. Slocum of this city will retire from his post in the State organization with the formation of the new committee at the Buffalo Convention. Mr. Slocum is not active enough on behalf of the Bryan and Sewall ticket to suit the enthusiasts for regularity, and if his name is dropped it will be because of this.

Mr. Slocum stands with a large number of the substantial business men of this city who are Democrats.

The number who are keeping still and refraining from giving aid and comfort to the Popocratic leaders is large. Many are outspoken in their repudiation of Bryan and Sewall, and many more simply refrain from taking their usual parts in the campaign.

Significant Changes.

Among professional men and business men of standing few are openly working for Bryan.

H. B. Hathaway, who has brewing interests, is outspoken in his declaration against the Chicago ticket and platform.

David Hoyt of the Monroe County Savings Bank, who formerly took an active interest in party affairs, has repudiated the Popocratic outfit.

George Archer, who has always been a liberal contributor and one of the active workers for Democratic success, is saying nothing, and has little interest in the campaign.

Such men as Mr. Brockett of the Rochester Savings Bank and the Amsdens, who have heretofore been among the mainstays of the party, are going to vote for McKinley.

The legal firm of Bacon, Briggs & Bissell, all Democrats, is out for sound money.

Charles Roe, who has heretofore taken a hand in the party's battles, is at the head of the sound-money movement, and is working for Palmer and Buckner.

A Bryan Editor.

Editor Purcell of The Rochester Union and Advertiser is supporting Bryan and Sewall on the editorial page of his paper, and The Herald is also for the free-silver candidates.

Fred Smith, one of the State Committeemen, is for Bryan heart and soul.

Alderman De Villo Selye, who has been one of the Democratic workers for many years, has declared he cannot go Bryan and his platform, and has joined the movement for Palmer and Buckner.

With all the sentiment manifested in this city for sound money on the part of Democrats, Mr. Roe, who was one of the delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, thinks the friends of sound money ought not to be overconfident.

"How many sound-money Democrats do you think there are in Monroe County?" the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him.

"My judgment is that there are between 2,000 and 3,000," he said. "Some of them will vote for McKinley. At the same time there are reports of Republicans who are going to vote for Bryan. These reports I cannot verify, and they are somewhat vague and unsatisfactory. Still, I think there must be some foundation for them. If the election was held now, I should not expect McKinley to receive more than the normal Republican majority. What the change may be by November, I cannot say."

Silver Wave Dying Away.

"You think the free-silver wave is dying away?"

"I do. I believe fewer men in this county are intending to vote for free silver and Bryan than intended to do so a week after the Chicago Convention adjourned. This is due to the influence of sound-money literature, and a study of the questions involved, and to the lack of campaigning on the part of the free-silver advocates."

Monroe County will present its usual entertainment for the benefit of the State Convention this year. It will send contesting delegations from each of the four Assembly districts. The old warfare which has been settled annually by the State Committee in some way or another will not remain settled. The so-called Tracey-Kelly-Page faction, on the one hand, and the Smith-Slocum faction on the other, are at it as hard as ever. The peaceful agreement which resulted in the selection last year of Henry D. McNaughton as the Chairman of the County Committee is broken. Mr. McNaughton is no longer Chairman, and both sides, shouting for Bryan and free silver, are making another struggle to control the local organization.

Reject the Issue While They Fight.

When the trouble began it was expected that one of the factions would declare for gold. There was and still is some sentiment in favor of the gold standard on the part of some of these warriors, but one reason why no one will ever know how they might have divided lies in the fact that at the meeting of the County Committee there was a hand-to-hand encounter which broke the meeting in two.

Over some trivial affair at this meeting, a hot debate arose. Parliamentary rules were strained until they were all broken, and the forms of polite society were laid aside while a member of one faction punched the face of a member of the other, so heated did the debate become. When it was quieted, it was seen that J. S. Bronk, who is allied with the Smith-Slocum faction, had suffered in the argument. Subsequently his eye became black and blue, and there were other traces of most earnest debate.

One Kneale, a member of the Tracey-Kelly faction, was taken to task as the responsible party, and a motion was made to expel him from the committee. Mr. Kneale is a Republican, known as an "Aldridge Republican," who had secured a place on the committee last year. His friends rallied around him over this motion to expel, but the vote was 20 in favor of to 19 against such action, and Kneale had to go.

The nineteen members went with him. Each faction then organized for itself, hence the two contesting delegations, and the annual entertainment from Monroe County at Buffalo this year.

Shouting for Silver.

So eager was each to secure the indorsement of the State Convention as regular and so firm is the belief of both that the State gathering will declare for Bryan and Sewall that the two are trying to see which can shout the loudest for Bryan. The gold sentiment in the county organization has accordingly never been revealed.

Reports of accessions to the free-silver ranks are thick here, though no canvass has yet been made. The neighboring Counties of Genesee and Orleans are said to have colonies of Republican farmers who are for Bryan. The precise location of these colonies is not given, and one is reminded of the remark made by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, that the "free-silver sentiment among Republicans is in the next county."

The Republican County Committee in Monroe has just got its campaign under headway, and nothing short of a school district canvass made by men who have personal acquaintance with their neighborhood will reveal the real situation.

No Silver Organization.

If the Bryan strength is growing, as these vague reports say, it is growing of itself. There is no activity on the part of free-silver advocates. There are no free-silver meetings in this particular section, at least. No one is making a campaign for Bryan. Under ordinary conditions the Democratic situation would be considered as totally demoralized. It is the reports of a spontaneous uprising among the discontented who are said to be willing to give up their Republican faith in the delusion that free silver is the remedy for all present ills that lead some to fear.

Those who know the farmers in Western New-York credit them with too much sound sense to follow Bryan and his free-silver doctrines, and they will so credit them until a canvass compels them to do otherwise.

GLANCE AT STEUBEN.

No Evidence of a Flocking of Farmers to Bryan's Standard.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Democrats who will represent Steuben County at the Buffalo Convention are for Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. This city is the home of former State Controller Frank Campbell, a banker, a close personal and political friend of Senator Hill, and the Democratic leader in this section. Mr. Campbell is going to Buffalo finally convinced that the convention will indorse the Chicago ticket and platform. He says it cannot be stopped by Senator Hill nor anybody else, and he affirms that the Democrats in this part of the State are so thoroughly for free silver that this is the only thing to do.

Mr. Campbell has some friends in this county who are talking of him as the candidate for Governor. He is modest on the subject. When a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him if he was a candidate he said: "I am for Fred Cook of Rochester, now that Mr. Stanchfield is out of the race, and our delegation to Buffalo is for Mr. Cook. Some of my friends have been kind enough to mention my name, but it is a matter to which I have given no thought."

Mr. Cook, it may be said, has been saying in Rochester that he does not care to be a candidate. If he shall adhere to this Mr. Campbell's friends say they will come out strong for the ex-Controller.

The free-silver sentiment in this county is the same thing which one hears of in other parts of the State. It is not in this county that the great demonstration was made over Mr. Bryan when he was here on his way westward.

From Hornellsville the admiration for Bryan was said to have spread all over the county. Republican farmers, it is reported in some sections, have stampeded to free silver.

Three Points of View.

Here are three points of view from which those who care to know how the Steuben County farmers are going to vote may draw some conclusions. One is the view of the Republican managers, another is that of the Democratic managers, and the third is simply what a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent found out from farmers themselves on a four hours' drive some miles out from this village to-day:

First—The Republicans have just completed a canvass of several towns and election districts in the county, under the management of John F. Parkhurst, who is not only County Chairman, but a member of the Republican State Committee. The canvass books were shown to THE TIMES's correspondent to-day, with the names of men who are reported as about to change their politics this year.

In one district of Hornellsville, the only one completely canvassed, twelve Democrats are reported as for McKinley and three Republicans as for Bryan.

In the township of Corning, outside of the city limits twelve Democrats are put down for McKinley.

In the town of Tuscarora eight Democrats are for McKinley, and three Republicans are for Bryan.

In one election district of Corning nineteen Democrats are put down as for McKinley.

In the town of Cameron ten Republicans are put down as for Bryan, though five of these are marked by the canvassers as "doubtful."

In the town of Bath one district gives eleven Democrats and two Prohibitionists who will vote for McKinley.

In the town of Wayne, where the canvass is not yet completed, the returns indicate more Republicans for Bryan than Democrats for McKinley.

The County Committee feels confident that the ordinary Republican majority will be increased by from 1,000 to 1,200 votes in one county.

The Democratic view is different. The County Committee says the farmers are going for free silver. This is indicated. Secretary Lindsley says, by the increased demands for free-silver literature, and by the interest which is manifested on all sides. No canvass has been made.

Former Controller Campbell, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, said to-night: "I estimate that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the Democrats of the county are free silver. I think that percentage of them will vote Bryan and Sewall.

"I do not rely on the canvasses this year. Men who are going to change their votes are keeping still about it. Their best friends will not know how they vote. There may be a few well-known Democrats in this village who will vote the third ticket, possibly fifteen or eighteen in all."

Drive on "Bonny Hill" Road.

The things a TIMES correspondent found out by a drive among the farmers do not indicate any stampede to Bryan. The drive was out on what is known as the "Bonny Hill" Road. The farmers who live there raise buckwheat, hay, oats, and corn. A few have flocks of sheep. Some have herds of swine. They have had a fair year with the crops. The drive was taken at sundown.

An attempt was made to get information as to how the owners of small farms intended to vote. Some were away, but the position of nineteen was learned. Eleven of these have been Republicans. Nine of these said they proposed to vote for McKinley. They had never had any idea of voting for Bryan, but had always talked McKinley, and they did not care who knew it. Of three houses pictures of McKinley and Hobart were hanging in the windows.

One man, who was not the owner of a farm, but who worked as hired man for a Mr. Moore, said he intended to vote for Bryan. "It cannot be any worse with free silver than it is now," he said. One Republican said he did not know how he would vote.

Seven of these nineteen men have always been Democrats. Five of the seven said they intended to vote for Bryan and Sewall. Two said they did not know how they would vote. One of them told of a neighbor, who lived a mile away, who always had been a Democrat, who now had hung a McKinley picture in his window, and declared he would not support free silver. One of the nineteen said he had been a Prohibitionist, and would vote for Levering this year.

The stampede to Bryan and free silver was not in evidence on the "Bonny Hill" Road.

Many prominent Democrats of Bath have repudiated Bryan. Among them are Reuben E. and J. C. Robie and Clarence Willis, a former Democratic Police Justice, who is going to vote for McKinley; George W. Peck, a hardware merchant, who is for Palmer this year, and City Assessor W. V. Long.

THE WORLD

TO IMPROVE BRITANNIA

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT TO BE THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED.

May Be Fitted with a Hollow Boom and Mast of Nickel Steel—The Emperor of Germany's Prize for a Race from Dover to Helgoland—Fashion of Giving Cups Growing—Small Yachts Still Racing in the South of England—Ailsa Not Good Enough for Britannia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Sept. 5.—The Prince of Wales evidently intends to have another season out of the Britannia, since she is to have a complete overhaul and refit before the Mediterranean regattas. The cutter has had her mast taken out, and since the lower mast was not sprung or damaged, a longer and heavier lower mast is suggested. The improvement in the Ailsa's speed attributed to her steel boom leaves no doubt that the Britannia will be fitted with a steel boom. Mr. G. L. Watson regards the steel boom as a patent of his own, but quite expected the Defender to be fitted with a steel boom when Valkyrie III. started to race against her.

Notwithstanding the Ailsa's increased speed and steel boom, she is not good enough for the Britannia in a blow, and with reef canvas the Meteor may have enough to do to concede her time allowance to the Britannia. Among other improvements, the Britannia will probably be fitted with a hollow lower mast of nickel steel, Mr. Watson's favorite alloy.

The Emperor of Germany is to present a cup valued at some hundreds of pounds for an ocean match from Dover to Helgoland, off the mouth of the Elbe. This match is to be confined to yachts over forty rating "built" in England, which of course must include the Clyde, and, it may be inferred, British owned. The trophy is said to be three feet high, and has been designed by the Emperor, who includes the jeweler's craft among his many accomplishments. On the arrival of the racers at Helgoland they are to be towed through the Kiel Canal to Kiel, where the German Emperor is to provide a regatta on a great scale, and a magnificent fête for the visitors. The occasion is the jubilee of Queen Victoria on the completion of her reign of sixty years. Of course American-built yachts are out of the contest, as well as European rivals. This race will probably attract a large entry and clear our regatta courses of our larger vessels, but another jubilee will not occur, and the breaking up of some of our Summer regattas will have to be submitted to.

The Emperor's Cup appears to have strengthened the fashion of presenting racing cups which have become general instead of occasional windfalls. To be sure, Mr. Goelet, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and other Americans had previously made the fashion popular in the Mediterranean, but even the generous example of the Messrs. Gould of presenting cups for yacht racing in this country has done little to provoke emulation. The German Emperor, to make certain that no Isolde will be run down in the ocean race for his cup, has appointed a committee of swells who know little or nothing about yacht racing with the exception of Mr. Dixon Kemp of The Field and Mr. Richard Allen of the Allen Line. The committee is principally filled up with Baronets, among whom is Sir John Burns of Wemyss Castle on the Clyde. But Sir John has so little sympathy with yachting or trading vessels that he has the moorings for his steam yacht laid down in the "fair way" to keep the Captains and the watch of passing vessels off their sleep until Sir John Burns's yacht is safely passed.

Royal is a word to conjure with in this country, and if the programme of a yacht race can possibly get "royal" into the headline the race or regatta is expected to be a success. Americans are fortunately outside this "flunkeydom," as Thomas Carlyle would have called it, but we are not. Dumbarton is a very ancient but small port on the Clyde, which has occasional races with small boats. It has no yacht club, but Dumbarton is included in our royal burghs, and the programme of its boat races is headed "The Royal Burgh of Dumbarton Regatta." Plymouth has a yacht club designated the Royal Western Yacht Club, but the town, from its being one of the headquarters of the British Navy, is supposed to have some claims to be called royal—as a matter of courtesy. On the 3d a regatta was held in Plymouth, not by the Royal Western Yacht Club, but outside of it. However, the regatta programme was headed "The Port of Plymouth Royal Regatta," which ingenious adoption of royal did not save the regatta from being a failure.

There was a good breeze, but no Meteor, Britannia, or Ailsa was there. The twenty-raters, Audrey and Penitent, represented the large class, and a very modest show they made. The course was almost all reaching, and the Penitent, latest paragon of Southampton, beat Lord Dunraven's Audrey easily.

On Sept. 4 the Royal Western Yacht Club held its annual regatta at Plymouth, but the event was a repetition of the previous day's sport. The Penitent in the twenty-rater class beat Lord Dunraven's Audrey round a course mostly reaching. The smaller races were without any interest.

None of the larger yachts were present, not even the forty-raters. The Corsair is away to dismantle for the Winter, with an unexpected big purse of sovereigns. The Corsair has annexed so much money that next season will see a squadron of Corsairs under canvas pursuing the same game, and annexing the spoil. Old cutters with their ballast lightened and sent on shore are good enough to win drifting matches, and our season provided many such matches. If it should breeze up the drifters have only to run back to the anchorage under head canvas and wait for the next drift.

Seawanhaka's Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will be held at Oyster Bay next Saturday evening. The club steamer will touch at Montant Dock, Oyster Bay, at 7 P. M., and will return at 10:30 and 11:30. The Oyster Bay Clubhouse will be closed for the season Monday, Sept. 21, at noon.

Cause of the Accident on Allegra.

An examination and inspection of the steam yacht Allegra's boiler was made at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, yesterday morning, to locate the cause of the accident which occurred Friday. It was found that one of the tubes on the outside row had split and allowed the steam to escape. The boiler being fitted with a safety system of compartments, steam and gas thus escaping is prevented from coming into the engine room and goes up through the smokestack, but in the excitement of the moment the fireman shut off the blower engine and allowed the gas and steam to go back to the opening of the blower fan and into the engine room, thereby injuring the engineer and setting fire to a box of matches which was on a shelf near the deck. The damage to the boat is very slight and she will be in commission again in a few days. The engineer will also be at his post very soon. Had the blower engine not been stopped the only damage would have been splitting of the tube.

The Mixed Foursomes at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—A. M. Coates and Mrs. Ogden Mills won the final in the mixed foursomes tournament for the cups given by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston. The wind blew high and good play was impossible. The work of the ladies was especially interfered with by the prevailing weather conditions. Mrs. Havemeyer was nervous at critical times, while Mrs. Mills was steady throughout the match. It was eighteen holes match play, and Mr. Coates and Mrs. Mills won the first four holes, the next was halved, the sixth hole was taken by the winners, the seventh hole was halved, and then Mr. Coates and Mrs. Mills won another. The ninth hole also went to them on a lost ball by Rutherfurd, making it 7 up and 9 to play. Mr. Rutherfurd and Mrs. Havemeyer then won their first hole, then the leaders won another, and the score was 7 up again, with 7 to play. R. Rutherfurd and partner then won two straight holes, but Mr. Coates and Mrs. Mills, by good play of the latter, took the next hole and consequently the match.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Will Be Played over a More Difficult Course This Season.

The ladies' golf championships this year ought to be interesting. They will be held in October on the Morristown links. The course will be nine holes, and is different from that of last year, being longer and more difficult. The first two holes remain the same. Then, instead of the old third, meadow, hole, the ball is carried over the road to the tee in the meadow for the fourth hole of the long course. This is the "Blasted Hopes" hole, going over the railroad track and up the hill over the big bastion bunker 357 yards from the tee.

The fifth hole of the long course then is the fourth hole of the ladies' course, coming back down the hill, the green being near the track. The ball is not driven over the track a second time, but carried over the meadow for the hole across the road, on the main club grounds. This and the remaining four holes are the same. The holes are: 1, Ideal, 170 yards; 2, Oaks, 167 yards; 3, Blasted Hopes, 357 yards; 4, Lost Time, 297 yards; 5, The Trap, 157 yards; 6, Punch Bowl, 193 yards; 7, Longfellow, 198 yards; 8, Setting Sun, 180 yards; 9, Home, 190 yards; total distance, 1,889 yards.

Although Miss N. C. Sargent has been playing very excellent golf this year at the Essex County Country Club links, at Manchester, Mass., she has said that she does not think of entering the championships, and knows of no ladies in the club who intend to compete. Besides herself, there are Mrs. W. H. Thomas and Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, all of whom rank among the best lady golfers in the country. Their absence would be a real detriment to this important event. Chicago, however, promises to be well represented. It is almost certain that Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor will enter, and probably Mrs. E. S. Adams, Mrs. H. L. Tuttle, Miss Annie Day, and Miss Julia Day. All are members of the Onwentsia Club, from whence hails the present amateur champion, H. J. Wigham. Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor is one of the best players in Chicago, although Mrs. Adams recently established a new record for the nine-hole course at 59 strokes. The best lady players in the Chicago Golf Club are Miss Shearson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. Wallace Kirk, and Miss Stroble. Some of these may doubtless be seen at the Morristown links early in October.

Miss Alice Post, Mrs. Henry P. Phipps, and Miss Helen Shelton will probably represent the Morristown Club.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Candidates Will Begin Practice Today on 'Varsity Grounds.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Princeton football season will open to-morrow. Capt. Cochran has invited the most promising candidates for the team to report for preliminary practice on the home field at that time. The plan of conducting the preliminary practice at the seaside has been abandoned, although a handful of men have been working at Asbury Park during the last ten days. These were Suter, '99; Poe, '97, and Smith, '97, candidates for quarter back; Kelly, '98, and Bannard, '98, half backs, and Ayres, '99, full back, with Capt. Cochran. All these will come up to Princeton Monday to join the preliminary squad. Light work will be commenced on the 'Varsity gridiron immediately.

This is the time of year when hope runs high at Princeton. The present season opens with particularly bright prospects. Nearly all the old players are coming back, and report comes that the incoming class will bring a plethora of stars of the gridiron. So far as the veterans go, they will have first call on their old positions. Gally will return to play centre. Riggs will be back to try for guard again. Latest word has it that big "Jim" Rhodes will probably not return, as his father is anxious to put him into business. Should Rhodes not return, his place will be very hard to fill. He has played two seasons as regular on the 'Varsity, and is a tower of strength to the team. In his absence Crowdis, '99, may be tried at centre, Gally being moved over to guard.

Another plan which Capt. Cochran has in mind is to try Armstrong and Tyler at guards, but this is not likely to work satisfactorily, as no other man is heavy enough for a guard, and Tyler is needed at tackle, where he ought to have first call as successor to Capt. Lea of last year's team. "Willie" Church, '97, is likely to retain his old position at tackle, where he played last year as a regular and two years previously as a substitute.

Capt. Cochran will occupy one end and "Shy" Thompson, '97, is likely to capture the other. He played that position as a substitute last year, and is regarded as quite the equal of Hearn, '96, whose position he took and held to the end of the season after the Harvard game of last year. Suter, '99; Poe, '97, and Smith, '97, will battle for quarter back. Rosengarten, '97, and Kelly, '98, are looked upon as the most likely men for the halves. The former has played that position for three years and is not likely to be displaced now. Bannard, '98, will be a strong competitor for one of the halves should he decide to return to college, but it is now stated that he will probably not return. Baird, '99, will be first in the field for full back, but he is likely to have a strong competitor in Wheeler, 1900, a brother of big "Beef" Wheeler, who is reported to be a great kicker and plunger.

Among the men who have been asked to report for practice on Monday morning are the following: Rhodes, '97; Riggs, '97; Crowdis, '99; Gally, P. G.; Church, '97; Tyler, '97; Armstrong, '97; Cochran, '98; Thompson, '97; Poe, '97, Suter, '99; Rosengarten, '97; Kelly, '98; Baird, '99; Ayres, '99; Lloyd, '98; Hunt, P. G.; Jordan, P. G.; Brokaw, '97; Reynolds, '97; Reiter, '98; Smith, '97; Gilmore, '98; Hayward, '98; Randall, P. G.; Harvey, '98; Bryant, P. G.; Hynson, P. G., and Tucker, Smith, Rafferty, Edwards, Wheeler, Kafer, and Holt of the incoming class.

FISCHER'S BRILLIANT TENNIS.

Won Three Events at the Sleepy Hollow Tourney.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Despite the threatening weather here yesterday, the final matches in the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's open tournament were all finished, and the meeting ended with much enthusiasm. E. P. Fischer, the New-York crack player, carried everything before him and took first in all three events. In the singles he beat Perry 6—0 in the unfinished fifth set of their final match, and then defeated Paret, the former cupholder, three straight sets with ease.

The final in doubles proved to be the most exciting match of the day, and stirred up much enthusiasm among the spectators. The mixed doubles were very tame. The day's scores follow:
Gentlemen's Singles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat Louis Perry, 3—6, 6—4, 6—7, 6—2, 6—0.
Challege Round—E. P. Fischer, challenger, beat J. P. Paret, holder, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.
Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Mabel Ferris beat Miss Ferris, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Gentlemen's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Fischer and Millett beat Spurgeon and Gordon, 6—1, 6—1.
Final Round—Fischer and Millett beat Paret and Ward, 6—1, 9—7, 6—1.
Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer and Miss Ferris beat J. W. Cushman and Miss Rathborn, 6—1, 6—0.
Final Round—E. P. Fischer and Miss Ferris beat Miss K. G. Atkinson and H. S. Thayer, 6—3, 6—2.

Junior Lawn Tennis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—The semi-finals in the junior lawn tennis tournament at the Casino Saturday resulted as follows: H. D. Cleveland beat H. Homans, 9—7, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5. Beverly Robinson, Jr., beat Willing Spencer, 7—5, 4—6, 11—9, 7—5.

Morris Wheelmen's Fixtures.

The Road Committee of the Morris Wheelmen of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street announces the following runs:

Sept. 20—To Tottenville, S. I., via Hudson County Boulevard; leave 8 A. M., (9:15 o'clock boat for Fort Lee.)
Sept. 27—To Montclair, N. J., via Hudson County Boulevard and Paterson Plank Road; leave 8 A. M., (9:15 o'clock boat for Fort Lee.)
Oct. 4—To Port Chester; leave 8:30 A. M.
Oct. 11—To Tarrytown and Nyack; leave 8:30 A. M.
Oct. 18—To Coney Island; leave 9 A. M.
Oct. 25—To Paterson, N. J.; leave 8:30 A. M., (9:15 o'clock boat for Fort Lee.)
Ladies' Runs.—Every fair Thursday evening to Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park. When moonlight, random runs up country, leaving at 8 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 3—Five-mile road race; club members only.
Saturday, Oct. 17—Hill climbing contest; club members only.

Michael Will Ride at the Beach.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the much-talked-of match race between "Jimmy" Michael, the professional champion of Great Britain, and Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn is not off. The race will positively take place on the last day of the race meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America, which will be held on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 18 and 19, at Manhattan Beach. All the necessary pacemakers have been secured, and "Tom" Eck, who is looking out for Michael's interests, yesterday telegraphed the Quill Club Wheelmen to go ahead and arrange the details. The report sent out from Toronto to the effect that Michael would race John S. Johnson on Sept. 19 was a pure fabrication. Besides Michael, Murphy, and the Jallu Brothers of Paris, entries have been received from "Tom" Cooper, "Tom" Butler, E. C. Bald, O. L. Stevens, C. S. Wells, John D. Johnson, Earl Keiser, "Fred" Loughead, Otto Ziegler, A. D. Kennedy, A. B. Rich, O. S. Kimble, H. H. Maddox, J. F. Starbuck, and L. H. Callahan.

The Final Polo Contest.

The Rockaway and Meadowbrook teams will contest for the Polo Association championship this afternoon, on Prospect Park parade grounds. The game ought to be very interesting, as both teams are playing a good game. The Meadowbrooks will wear sky-blue colors and will be W. C. Eustis, C. C. Baldwin, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Benjamin Nicoll. Players for Rockaway will be J. S. Stevens, Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, and G. P. Eustis. Dark blue are their colors. The game will take place at 4 P. M., and three periods of twenty minutes' actual play will be contested. The parade grounds and games are free to the public.

Judging from the crowds that have attended the previous games, there will be an immense gathering at the game.

NEW-JERSEYS THE WINNERS.

Cricket Championship of New-York Settled—Winners Lost No Games.

The cricket championship of New-York was settled Saturday, when the last game of the Metropolitan League was played at Staten Island. The team of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which went through the series without once sustaining defeat, gains the pennant, and C. P. Hurditch and M. R. Cobb win the batting and bowling prizes respectively. By gaining victories during the week over the Crescent Athletic Club and New-York Cricket Club, the Staten Island Club advanced to a tie with Manhattan for second place.

In the series of the New-York Cricket Association there are several more games to play, but the results of these cannot prevent the Paterson Club from winning the pennant. H. C. Clarke leads the batting averages, but should he hold his position to the end, he is likely to be disqualified on account of not having played a sufficient number of games.

The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
New-Jersey A. C.	8	8	0	0	1.000
Manhattan	8	5	3	0	.625
Staten Island	8	5	3	0	.625
New-York	8	1	6	1	.142
Crescent A. C.	8	0	7	1	.000

NEW-YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	13	9	1	3	.900
Kings County	14	8	3	3	.727
Manhattan	13	7	5	1	.583
New-Jersey A. C.	12	6	5	1	.545
Brooklyn	12	5	5	2	.500
St. George's A. C.	13	6	6	1	.500
Columbia	13	3	9	1	.250
Harlem	14	3	11	0	.214

Games won by protest—Paterson, 1; Kings County, 1; St. George's A. C., 1. Games lost on protest—Manhattan, 3. Games ordered replayed—Manhattan, 1; Brooklyn, 1.

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

Club.	Most in Innings.	Runs.	Averages.
C. P. Hurditch, New-Jersey A. C.	67	174	58.00
M. R. Cobb, New-Jersey A. C.	82	285	47.50
H. Thornsend, Staten Island	52	161	40.25
A. E. Paterson, Staten Island	73	208	34.66
W. D. Hickle, New-Jersey A. C.	96	202	28.85
H. C. Wright, New-Jersey A. C.	23	56	28.00
M. Norman, Staten Island	53	96	24.00
J. Flannery, Manhattan	35	163	23.28
J. Adam, Manhattan	51	186	23.25
E. B. Kay, Manhattan	37	116	23.20
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	28	80	20.00
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	32	119	17.00
W. F. Lewis, New-Jersey A. C.	45	51	17.00
F. F. Kelly, New-Jersey A. C.	38	110	15.71
W. S. R. Ogilby, Staten Island	31	78	15.60
J. Forbes, New-Jersey A. C.	42	75	15.00
A. Gunn, New-Jersey A. C.	54	87	14.50
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	48	70	14.00
F. F. Short, Staten Island	31	97	13.85
J. L. Pool, Staten Island	29	78	13.00
C. Byers, New-Jersey A. C.	27	88	12.57
W. Hughes, New-York	37	60	12.00
E. A. Smith, New-York	34	82	11.71
R. A. J. Goode, Manhattan	34	93	11.62
W. P. Ward, Manhattan	20	53	10.60

NEWARK WINS THE PENNANT.

Last Day's Games Necessary to Settle Atlantic League Championship.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—"Newark takes the pennant and the championship of the Atlantic Baseball League," announced President "Sam" Crane before 5,000 people on the Shooting Park grounds this afternoon after the Athletics had been beaten two straight games by the Newarks. The defeat of Hartford by Paterson clinched the championship, and Newark's standing was announced to be: Games won, 77; lost, 59; percentage, .566. Hartford stands, 73, 57, and .561, and Paterson, 75, 60, and .555. The championship was narrowed down to games on the last day of the season.

In the first game with the Athletics to-day the fielding of both teams was wretched, but in the second game the fielding was phenomenal on the part of Newark, and Garvin pitched out twenty-one batters in one-two-three order. The score:

Newark	2	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—13
Athletics	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Newark, 15; Athletics, 6. Errors—Newark, 6; Athletics, 9. Batteries—Garvin and Rothfuss; Cain and Schaub. Umpire—Mr. Lucid.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—7
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Newark, 11. Error—Athletics, 1. Batteries—Garvin and Rothfuss; Werkes and Fox. Umpire—Mr. Lucid.

Sunday League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 7. Batteries—Dwyer and Gray; Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	4	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	..	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 7. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	85	35	.708
Cleveland	75	45	.625
Cincinnati	73	47	.608
Chicago	70	59	.565
Boston	67	55	.549
Pittsburg	62	57	.521
New-York	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	59	62	.488
Brooklyn	55	65	.458
Washington	51	69	.425
St. Louis	36	89	.288
Louisville	33	87	.275

TALKING OF BIG FIGURES.

Republicans Expect a Rousing Majority in Maine To-day.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—The Republicans are looking for a victory of most overwhelming proportions in the election to-morrow, their estimates running as high as 50,000 plurality for Powers, and no one placing it under 20,000. A conservative estimate puts the plurality at from 25,000 to 28,000.

The Democrats are generally disposed to concede 20,000 at least.

The pluralities for the four Congressmen to be chosen to-morrow will probably run considerably ahead of that for the State ticket.

Mr. Reed's plurality may go as high as 10,000.

Private Secretary to Mr. Francis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—State Librarian J. W. Zeveley, late Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary of the Interior Francis. Mr. Zeveley has been active in Missouri politics for a number of years, and is one of the best known of the younger generation of politicians. His retirement from the State Committee was due to the fact that he espoused sound money. He is a close personal friend of Mr. Francis, and the appointment will be a particularly pleasant one for him on that account.

Serious Charges Against Young Men.

John Scott and William Henry, young men living on Bennett Street, Port Richmond, S. I., have been arrested on the charge of highway robbery. They are also charged with abducting Innery Decker, a sixteen-year-old girl. Daniel Driscoll and Bernard McLaughlin, each seventeen years of age, say that Scott and Henry rifled their pockets and took $1.25. After that Scott and Henry, it is alleged, met Miss Decker and detained her all night in the house of the Washington Engine Company.

Struck with a Brick.

Ella Kane, eighteen years old, of 64 Front Street, Brooklyn, went on an excursion given by the Fifth Ward Social Club to Silver Grove, S. I., yesterday. As the barge with the excursionists was leaving for Brooklyn some one on the dock threw a brick, striking Miss Kane and fracturing her skull. She is now at the Brooklyn Hospital in a critical condition.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OHIO NOT A BIT DOUBTFUL

ONLY QUESTION THE SIZE OF THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Opposition to McKinley Demoralized—No Warm Feeling for the Chicago Ticket—Many Democratic Leaders Openly Fighting Against Free Silver and Repudiation—Palmer and Buckner Ticket Sure to Receive Thousands of Votes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—There is no basis whatever for the assertion that Ohio is a doubtful State. The only doubtful thing about Ohio is the size of the McKinley majority.

Gov. McKinley was re-elected in 1893 by a plurality of 80,965; in 1894 Samuel W. Taylor was elected Secretary of State by a plurality of 137,089; last year Asa S. Bushnell was elected Governor by 92,622 plurality. The average Republican plurality for the last three years is, therefore, 103,559. The total vote last year was 837,466, distributed as follows: Bushnell, (Rep.,) 427,141; Campbell, (Dem.,) 334,519; Coxey, (Pop.,) 52,675; Ellis, (Proh.,) 27,264; Watkins, (Soc.-Labor,) 1,867.

John Seitz received in 1891, the first year of the People's Party, 23,472, and the high-water mark was reached last year. The Prohibition Party had a State ticket as far back as 1869, when Samuel Scott, for Governor, received 679 votes. The highest vote was polled in 1887, when Morris Sharp received 29,700 votes. The vote last year dropped to 21,264.

It is quite true that the Populists and Democrats have effected a fusion, but it is also quite true that thousands of Populists will refuse to vote the Bryan ticket. It is equally true that the Prohibitionists have refused to be delivered. They are divided on the silver question to such an extent that many of them have put away their faith for this year at least, and will vote for McKinley. Among these is Morris Sharp, who came out in an interview favoring McKinley several days ago. It also is a fact that the Populists have refused in may Congressional districts to indorse the Democratic nominees.

Many party-bound Democrats who believe in regularity and majority rule are extremely disgusted at the thought that they have been forced into a chase led by Commonweal Coxey, Carl Browne, and other Utopian dreamers. Honest Democrats feel the disgrace keenly. Even those who are sticklers for regularity are halting between two opinions. Add to these the long list of gold Democrats, and it will be seen that the Ohio Democracy is by no means in good form.

The sound-money movement is destined to register some vigorous surprises. Democrats of the young Thurman calibre profess to ridicule it, but it cannot be denied that it is headed by the real leaders of the party, including Outhwaite, Kline, Sency, Haynes, Beer, Holding, Wald, Linn, Kiesewetter, Medary, and Hinman, with a mighty host in the background. This movement is thoroughly organized for the fight against Altgeldism. Every county will be canvassed, and the sound-money Democrats believe that the Palmer-Buckner ticket will receive from 30,000 to 60,000 votes in Ohio.

Another force must be considered. Many Democrats of prominence and influence have come out openly for McKinley. Among these are President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four, ex-Congressman George L. Converse, ex-United States Marshal and ex-State Chairman Henry Bohl, W. A. Lynch, a prominent lawyer of Canton, formerly President of the Pittsburg and Western and Major McKinley's first opponent for a public office; President Stevenson Burke of the "T. & O. C.," and many others. These believe that the best way to defeat free silver is to vote for McKinley.

There are already many evidences that the free-silver frenzy is waning in Ohio. Reports from all sections confirm this estimate of the present situation. The intelligent farmer is reading, and the more he reads the better he knows what cheap money means. The Ohio farmer is recovering rapidly from the condition into which prejudice breeders drove him.

Everything points to an average Republican majority in Ohio this year.

Ohio Sound-Money Committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The following full Executive Committee to have charge of the State campaign of the sound-money Democrats was announced this evening: James Caren, Chairman; W. W. Medary, Vice Chairman; Christian Hertenstein, Samuel Stevens, E. L. Hinman, all of Columbus; G. H. Wood, Dayton; C. S. Ashley, F. F. Biggs, Toledo, and F. M. Gorman, Cincinnati.

USED CAMPAIGN STATIONERY.

Williams's Plea for Leniency Angered Magistrate Cornell.

It is not likely that Marcus Aurelius Hanna will bring the McKinley band wagon to a standstill while he convinces "Prof." John Williams that it is not proper to use Republican National Committee paper for an appeal to a Police Court Magistrate in behalf of disorderly women. It is almost certain that the "Professor" has been convinced, by this time, of the error of his ways.

"Prof." Williams, who is colored, is a man of many accomplishments, not the least of which is his ability to work wonders around election time with the people of his race. Nor need his political work be confined to them. He could talk to Germans in their native gutturals. He could pour out the mellifluous language of Italy to the sons of sunny skies. He could go to the French quarter and make himself understood as long as he chose to talk. But most remarkable of all, he would have not the slightest difficulty in conducting a conversation with Li Hung Chang in the Earl's native tongue, for, beginning with laundry checks, and supplementing the rudiments thus acquired with harangues to laundrymen and occasional visits to Doyers Street, he has obtained an excellent speaking and writing acquaintance with Chinese.

The "Professor" is a valued and trusted messenger at Republican National Headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Building, and his colored friends realize that he is now more important than ever. Consequently they do not hesitate to ask him for favors.

Two of them went to him Saturday morning and told him that two women had been arrested, and were to be tried before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court. They asked him to use his influence.

"Prof." Williams seized a sheet of the committee's official paper, on which was printed the names of Mr. Hanna and the other leaders, and promptly wrote a pleading note to the Magistrate in behalf of the women.

Magistrate Cornell fined the prisoners $5 each for disorderly conduct, and then made angry comment on the use of the Republican letterhead to influence him. He also instructed Clerk Demarest to bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Hanna.

One of the men at headquarters said yesterday:

"The 'Professor' didn't mean any harm. He has a big pull among the colored people. When he was asked to help the two women he simply used the only paper at hand. I suppose he thought the Magistrate would know who he was."

Bryan and the Tariff.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Somebody at Aurora, Ill., found a way to shut Bryan's mouth. When the boy orator was asked from his audience, "What about the tariff?" he quit speaking instanter and took the first train out of town.

SHE SWINDLED UNDERTAKERS.

Whenever Mrs. Pook Needed Money She Killed Off a Husband.

A woman calling herself Kate Pook, but who refused to give her address, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with swindling a number of undertakers. She had two young children with her. They were sent to Matron Wyatt of the woman's prison at the Oakland Avenue Police Station. Mrs. Pook will be arraigned before Police Justice Douglass to-day.

The swindles charged to Mrs. Pook began Aug. 11, when she called on George Stevens, at 605 Jersey Avenue. She told him an affecting story about her husband, who had gone to Bridgeport, Conn., to work. He had met with an accident, she said, and had died. She arranged with Mr. Stevens to have the body taken to Jersey City. Then she borrowed $7 from him, giving as security for the loan and for the funeral expenses a policy of insurance for $500. When Mr. Stevens went to Bridgeport, he found that no man named Pook had been killed there. He returned to Jersey City and called on the insurance company named in the policy, and found that the policy was bogus. The address given by the woman proved to be fictitious also.

Thomas F. Casey of 553 Grove Street was swindled in the same way by Mrs. Pook on Sept. 7. The only difference was that this time her husband was killed in Brooklyn, and she borrowed $20 on the bogus policy she gave as security.

Mrs. Pook, two days later, told Edward M. Faherty of 509 Grove Street that her husband had been killed in New-York. She made the usual arrangements for the funeral and borrowed $40. The police were notified, but could not find Mrs. Pook.

She might have gone on swindling undertakers indefinitely had she kept a list of her victims, but, unfortunately for herself, she did not. She yesterday called on Mr. Faherty a second time. He was sorry to hear that her husband was dead again, but while he was making arrangements to lend Mrs. Pook some more money he sent his clerk for a policeman, and Mrs. Pook was arrested. She refused to make any statement.

It is believed that she has a husband, and that he prepared the bogus policies on which the loans were obtained.

THREE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Starving Woman Found Wandering About Riverside Park.

Park Policeman O'Rourke arrested a poorly clad woman at Eighty-fourth Street and Riverside Drive last night and locked her up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House on the charge of vagrancy. The woman told the policeman that she had wandered about Riverside Park for three days past, and during that time she had eaten no food. She was starving, she said, and therefore wanted him to arrest her as a vagrant.

The policeman heard the woman's story and took her before Sergt. Hall, in the Riverside sub-station. She told the Sergeant she was very weak and hungry, and begged him for food. Sergt. Hall sent a messenger to a near-by restaurant for food, which the woman ate rapidly. She thanked the Sergeant, and then O'Rourke informed her that she must go to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House.

When she arrived there a prisoner she said she was twenty years old and that her name was Jennie Provost. She said her home was in Biddeford, Me., and she had come to this city from Lowell, Mass., four months ago. She lived in a boarding house, but could not remember its location. She worked several weeks as a seamstress, but lost her position, and when two weeks' board was owing she was compelled to leave her boarding place on Thursday last. She had no money, and finding it impossible to get work, wandered about the park and slept under the trees at night.

MAY DIE OF STAB WOUNDS.

Thomas Burns Found on the Stoop of His House—James Hale Arrested.

Thomas Burns, a truck driver, was found early yesterday morning lying on the stoop of his home, 64 Broome Street, in a pool of blood. He said he was stabbed about the body, but refused to say by whom. William King and Arthur Brennan, who saw Burns in a fight, gave the police a description of the other man. He turned out to be James Hale, a plumber, aged twenty-one years, who lives at 55 Broome Street. Hale was arrested last night by Capt. Titus of the Delancey Street Police Station and taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where Burns positively identified him as the man with whom he had fought.

Burns could not say that Hale had stabbed him, as he did not know of his wounds until some time after the fight.

Hale had a fresh cut upon the third finger of his right hand. It looked as if made by a pocketknife closing upon it.

Burns's condition late last night was thought to be very critical.

MANY FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Newport Florists Unable to Fill Orders for Mr. Cutting's Funeral.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—The floral tributes to be seen at Weebush, where F. Brockholst Cutting lies dead, are most remarkable, both for their number and their beauty. Local florists have been working day and night since his death to fill the orders, and they have really not been able to get flowers enough.

One florist received to-day eight cablegrams from Europe ordering floral pieces sent to the Cutting villa, to say nothing of the telegrams of similar import from New-York and elsewhere, and the many orders from Newport Summer residents.

Most of the pieces are in the form of large wreaths, which are made of delicate-tinted orchids, lilies of the valley, and American Beauty roses, tied with wide sash ribbon. Then there are broken shafts, pillows, and bunches.

The funeral of Mr. Cutting will take place from St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, showers, northeasterly to easterly winds. NEW-JERSEY, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers in the early morning, probably threatening weather, but without rain, during the day, easterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and ALABAMA, fair, easterly winds. E

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1896.

"AS A DEMOCRAT."

Mr. CLEVELAND declares his adherence to the National Democratic candidates and platform in a manner entirely characteristic. "As a Democrat," he says, "devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered, and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old in faithful hands."

This action the country has been so sure that he would take that its striking and unusual nature is hardly realized. The President, by all the conventions and traditions of politics, is the leader of his party. So far as he has the moral and intellectual strength, and the people stand by him, he shapes the policy of the party. Subject to the same conditions, he can embody the principles of the party and represent them. Nevertheless, as a party leader he is bound by the customs of the party and by the expression of its purpose through the organization working in the usual form.

When, therefore, the President openly rejects the platform and candidates of the Democratic National Convention, and gives his support to the platform and candidates of another convention, he makes the most emphatic and uncompromising declaration that is possible for him, that he sets what he regards as Democratic principles far above ordinary Democratic allegiance. That, in our judgment, is the only thing an honest and brave man, believing what Mr. CLEVELAND believes, could do. But it would be absurd to say that in doing it he observes generally accepted party obligations. He violates them. He defies them. He rejects them. He proclaims and applies a standard of conduct far higher and better than the common standard of party loyalty. He places principles above regularity and the voice of deliberate and intelligent conscience above the voice of the party majority. It is precisely this that gives to the action of Mr. CLEVELAND an authority and influence far greater and more lasting in the ratio of the elevation of the rank he holds in the party.

Mr. CLEVELAND does not say, and has never said, that he would stand by his party, right or wrong. He is "devoted to its principles," as he freely and on his own responsibility interprets them, not as they may happen to be defined by a majority in a National Convention. He is devoted to its "integrity," but he does not mean by that the unity that comes of blind adherence to the decrees of its organization. He means its moral wholeness. He would have it remain as honest as is the man of whom we say that he is a man of integrity. He is "determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered," and again it is not the voice of the majority, but of those who express the convictions he holds as to what "true Democracy" is. Throughout his brief dispatch, as throughout his long and eminent career, it is his independent conscience and judgment that he expresses, to which he is unflinchingly loyal, which he will not surrender.

This is clearly a high idea of party relations. We believe that it is the one on which men of sense and character must act. When they abandon it, or compromise it in matters of real moment, they "belong" to a party as slaves belong to their master, not as freemen may unite with freemen. We believe also, that no party that has not in it a strong element of conscientious men who will not abandon this idea and will not compromise it can escape corruption and disruption. It is the only true and sound and enduring idea of what a citizen owes to a party and the party to him. Plainly it is not the commonly accepted idea. It is not the idea that prevailed in the Democratic Party in 1848, or in 1861, or in the Republican Party in 1884. The men in each of these parties who on those occasions followed their conscience and not the regularly formulated decrees of the organized majority were regarded by that majority as disloyal. And by the common standard of party loyalty they were so. By that standard the National Democrats, including Mr. CLEVELAND and all the Democrats of past distinction who join with them, are disloyal to party. But so long as a party is held to be the means to an end which its supporters believe to be a worthy end, the end cannot safely or honestly be sacrificed. When party becomes the end itself, honest men must do one of two things, reform it or defeat it. And events have shown that appeals to party loyalty made in behalf of a candidate who is avowedly not a Democrat have been pretty generally disregarded this year.

GAYNOR.

Justice GAYNOR has written a letter to The Brooklyn Eagle, in which he somewhat elaborately declines to define his present position. "If I have matured a conviction," he says, "in respect of which is best, viz., the single gold standard or the joint gold and silver standard, I have not so written to any one." And there are other points on which he has either no opinion to express or no information on which to form one. The practical effect of this statement would seem to be to deprive the Buffalo Convention of a possible candidate, who would be one of the most interesting and picturesque attainable.

Still there is more time left before the matter must be settled than was required by the Justice two years ago to change his mind in several different directions. It may be that by Wednesday, in the afternoon, Justice GAYNOR will be in declared sympathy with the Bryanites. It may be also that he will be ready to condemn their entire policy. Whichever he does, if he does either, will be done in a way to attract and repay attention. The Gaynor mind is erratic, but it is not commonplace. It has led its owner into some queer situations and down some blind alleys. But it has also enabled him to do some notable things for the public service. That is why his present position of avowed unstable equilibrium, which would be ludicrous for a person of less originality, is in itself distinctly interesting.

HURT BY THEIR OWN TEACHINGS.

I find that the thing which hurts us most is the constant statement that free silver means a fifty-cent dollar; that it will cut wages in half. That argument has told heavily. [Chairman JONES of the Bryan Campaign Committee, Sept. 7.]

And it is the argument which the leading speakers of the Bryan party have been setting before their audiences in the West and elsewhere.

The words we have quoted above are taken from a World staff correspondent's report of an interview with Senator JONES and Gov. ALTGELD on the 7th inst. in Chicago. It appears that Mr. BRYAN also was present. The correspondent says:

"I entered the little council room in the Auditorium Annex, where Mr. BRYAN sat with Senator JONES and Gov. ALTGELD."

He then fills half a column with a report of what Gov. ALTGELD said to him about the progress of the campaign in Illinois. Afterward, in answer to his questions, Senator JONES spoke as we have shown above about the injurious effect of "the constant statement that free silver means a fifty-cent dollar."

And there was sitting by the Senator's side the foremost Bryanite and silver campaigner in the West, who has proclaimed this doctrine loudly and repeatedly:

ALTGELD says in his speeches—and other silverite campaigners say the same thing—that the dollar now in use is a 200-cent dollar, having been so increased in value and purchasing power since 1873; that there ought to be substituted for it a dollar having only half this value; and that by the proposed free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 this substitution and reduction will be accomplished. We quote the Governor's words:

"In 1873 they [the English creditors] got our Government by law to demonetize silver. * * * It necessarily followed that its [gold's] purchasing power was doubled, so that thereafter a gold dollar would buy just twice the amount of product, twice the amount of property, twice the amount of labor, that it formerly did, on the average. * * * The selling price of all property when taken on the average was reduced by just one-half. So that wheat went from $1 to 50 cents and all other farm products were sold in proportion. The debts all remained the same. * * * Consequently prices must go on steadily falling a little year by year. That is what has happened during the last few years.

"It is gold that has gone up. The purchasing power of gold has doubled, and our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars which as a matter of fact are 200-cent dollars. We are proposing to give every man his due. We propose to pay back the English creditors [and also American creditors, of course,] in the same money they gave us. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power, that will buy as much, as had the dollars which they gave us. We say that their acts in getting silver demonetized and gold made dear, so as to compel us to pay in a different kind of money from what they gave us, to pay in dollars which cost twice as much sweat, twice as much blood, as did the dollars which they gave us, we say that that act was a fraud and was a crime against civilization." [Gov. ALTGELD'S speech, opening the campaign, at Girard, Ill.]

Is not the "statement" here plainly made that "free silver means a fifty-cent dollar"? Are not the people of Illinois told by ALTGELD that the present dollar is a 200-cent dollar, and that free coinage will substitute for it a dollar having only half as much value and purchasing power? But the dollar now in use is commonly regarded as a 100-cent dollar; a dollar worth only half as much would properly be called "a 50-cent dollar."

We are not considering at this time the absurdities, contradictions, and misstatements in Gov. ALTGELD'S speech, but only pointing out his proclamation of the Bryan party's purpose to reduce the value of the American dollar by one-half—to substitute for the present dollar one with which only half as much of the necessaries of life could be bought by the wage-earner.

"That argument has told heavily," said Senator JONES, and ALTGELD, sitting by his side, may have indulged in a sinister chuckle as he recalled the fact that the argument in question had been the essence and mainstay of his speeches. And Mr. BRYAN, too, may have remembered that he had used the same argument and proclaimed a similar doctrine, but with less directness and with more diplomacy and befogging sophistry. Can Chairman JONES induce these gentlemen, and many others, to cancel the speeches they have made?

THE ABSENTEES AT BUFFALO.

When WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN bolts a nomination it is obviously useless to set up the plea of "regularity" to restrain other Democrats from doing likewise. In his spirited and unanswerable letter, which we print this morning, Mr. SHEEHAN refers to his record as a "regular," which no one acquainted with the recent history of New-York politics would call in question. But in his opinion party regularity does not demand "blind and stupid allegiance to everything a convention held under the name of Democracy may do." Such a convention might declare for a protective tariff or for Government warehouses.

Mr. SHEEHAN is right. When a party goes mad it is time to cut loose from it. Regularity at the expense of reason, honesty, and patriotism comes too high. Besides, it can no longer be truthfully asserted that Mr. BRYAN has the support of "regular" Democrats. In respect to party faith and tradition, principles, and personnel, the Indianapolis Convention was incontestably regular and Democratic. The Chicago meeting was spurious.

If proof is needed, consult the list of those Democrats who, like ex-Lieut. Gov. SHEEHAN, have repudiated BRYAN and his platform. The President of the United States heads the roll. His entire Cabinet joins him in rejecting the candidate of Populism. Secretary CARLISLE, Secretary LAMONT, Secretary FRANCIS have within a few days written letters full of sound Democratic sentiment, but declaring their inability to support BRYAN. Gov. HILL refuses to attend the Buffalo Convention at which the work done at Chicago is to be ratified. Ex-Gov. FLOWER is a rampant bolter. Not a single ex-Mayor of this city is enrolled in support of BRYAN. Throughout the State only here and there a Democrat of prominence has come out for the ticket. On the other hand, the names of hundreds upon hundreds of bolting Democrats have been published. Not only the brains and character of the New-York Democracy, substantially all its men of standing and force and substance, but a considerable part of its rank and file refuse to be bound by the action of a convention which, as Mr. SHEEHAN rightly says, was largely controlled by the Republican silver Senators.

Like Mr. BRYAN'S Madison Square Garden meeting, the Buffalo Convention will be chiefly interesting and significant for its list of absentees.

WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE RECALLED.

There was a report once filed by Mr. McKINLEY, in 1890, along with the McKinley bill, and that report declared that there was great industrial depression, and that while there was depression in agriculture there could be no prosperity anywhere. [Mr. BRYAN at Kansas City, Sept. 12.]

The silver candidate seemed for a moment to be in danger of touching the tariff, a subject which up to that time he had carefully avoided. But the danger was not imminent, he turned to other topics.

He might have explained why, only two years ago, he was urging that tariff duties should be cut down in order that the prices of the necessaries of life might thus be reduced for the benefit of the people generally—those prices which he now desires to increase for their benefit. He might have recalled his own words of two years and a half ago:

"You cannot help a farmer except by a bounty, and no one proposes to pay a bounty on agricultural products. I will not attempt to justify a bounty on anything. The farmer can be aided only by a reduction of the taxes on what he buys." [Mr. BRYAN in the House of Representatives, Jan. 13, 1894.]

He might have reminded the people of Kansas City that in 1894 he laid before the House a statistical table, concerning which he said:

"These figures show that the price received for the great staples of agriculture in the United States depends upon the price in foreign markets".

At the same time he remarked that "in foreign markets" the price of all "the great articles of export" was "fixed." The attention of his audience might have been called to the fact that in Congress he attributed the fall of prices to "inventive genius."

How effectively he might have used in his peroration those words in which he likened protection to the cannibal tree:

"There is in Australia what is known as the cannibal tree. It grows not very high, and spreads out its leaves like great arms until they touch the ground. In the top is a little cup, and in that cup a mysterious kind of honey. Some of the natives worship the tree, and on their festive days they gather around it, singing and dancing, and then, as a part of their ceremony, they select one from their number, and, at the point of spears, drive him up over the leaves on to the tree.

"He drinks of the honey, he becomes intoxicated, as it were, and then those arms, as if instinct with life, rise up; they encircle him in their folds, and, as they crush him to death, his companions stand around shouting and singing for joy.

"Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by force of circumstances upon that tree and has been crushed within its folds, his companions have stood around and shouted, 'Great is protection!'"—[Mr. BRYAN in the House, March 16, 1892.]

The "crime of 1873" was then nineteen years old, but Mr. BRYAN had not discovered that the farmers were suffering by reason of the "demonetization of silver" and the "appreciation of the gold dollar." He believed then that they had been "crushed" by the protective tariff. He likes to use his choice bits of oratory again and again, and we have expected that this cannibal tree would do service for the cause of silver. But it has been permitted to lie unused, tied to protection, its original associate.

THE TURK MUST GO.

There is no longer any room to doubt that British public opinion sustains the first position taken by Lord SALISBURY on the Turkish question and rejects the second. His first position, as readers may remember, was that "Providence, if you please to put it so," had ordained that when a Government became so cruel and corrupt as that of the Turk had been it should cease from off the earth. His second position was that England really had no call to interfere, and that English people who found themselves horrified and revolted, and brought up to fighting pitch by the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, Crete, or elsewhere, which his Lordship handsomely admitted to be regrettable and unfortunate, should yet mind their own business, and not trouble themselves about the slaughter and outrages that had occurred or might occur in Southeastern Europe.

This latter position has now become quite untenable, and Lord SALISBURY is much too shrewd and experienced a politician not to be aware of it. The London Chronicle's nine columns of indignant letters is one very significant indication of the British temper. An even more influential sign is the utterance of Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. GLADSTONE'S voice is not what it once was, but when, at eighty-six, he takes the trouble to raise it once more against the Sultan, whom he denounces as "the Great Assassin," it will be heard and heeded from one end of Great Britain to the other. No remonstrance with the Unspeakable Turk, the aged statesman truly says, will be of any avail unless it be "known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need." Another Liberal politician, of a later generation, Mr. ASQUITH, expresses the same sentiment in a form perhaps more practical, when he says that Great Britain should "refuse to hold further terms with a Government which has become the mere instrument for executing the purposes of a will that is either criminal or insane."

The political questions involved are intricate and perplexing, but they must now be met and mastered. Nothing that could happen in the settlement could be so disastrous as that the Turk should continue to rule with "a will that is either criminal or insane." The Turk "must go." That is the plain demand of England and of the civilized world.

The National Republican Committee has given out from headquarters at Chicago a statement that the silver-mine owners in the five States of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada have agreed to contribute $2,500,000 to the Bryan campaign fund. It gives a list of persons and corporations in Colorado who have subscribed, but does not give the amounts, nor does it give names from any other States. The evidence from inference is largely in favor of the general truth of this statement, but the statement itself is either too much or too little. If the committee has detailed and certain evidence of the facts, it should publish it. If it has not, it gains nothing by vague assertions. Undoubtedly, the mine owners are the only class that would directly and largely profit by free coinage of silver, and it would be natural for them to pay out money to secure that profit. But the probability will not affect public opinion any more strongly on account of such indefinite stories as that of the Republican committee. The impression is rather weakened thereby.

The American people hardly understand fully what was the horrible extent of the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople which has so stirred the hearts of the English people. The latest and most nearly full reports show that somewhere from 5,000 to 7,000 men, women, and children were slaughtered in the streets and houses by mobs armed with clubs, while the military and police, so far from protecting the helpless creatures, either aided the mob or stood idly by. The massacres of the reign of terror in France are remembered with horror the world over. Yet in the "bloody days of September" not more than one-sixth of this number lost their lives. Nor is it merely the shocking nature of this public crime that appeals to the English. It is the fact that a little band of British marines, being landed to protect the embassy, some of the victims fled to them for protection and found it. The Sultan demanded the withdrawal of the marines, and asked Mr. HERBERT, the Chargé d'Affaires, if he was aware that they were on foreign soil. Mr. HERBERT refused to withdraw his men, and replied that "wherever they were they would prevent outrage." Such an incident as that goes further to make English blood run hot than even the monstrous figures.

"The truth, of course, is that silver certificates are kept at parity with all our other forms of money because they are exchangeable for silver dollars, which are just as good as gold dollars for all monetary uses, both at home and abroad, and the pretense that the parity between gold and silver is maintained by any other act of the Government than the Coinage act, which makes silver dollars a full legal tender, is both false and absurd, and we defy anybody to prove the contrary."—Denver Republican.

Silver dollars are not, as a matter of fact, just as good as gold for monetary uses abroad. Each is worth abroad the value of the bullion in it, no more and no less, and the gold bullion is worth 100 cents, while the silver bullion is worth 53 cents, more or less. One is as good as the other at home, because the amount of silver in circulation is as yet limited, because it is receivable for public dues and always goes to the Treasury when not needed in circulation, and because, once in the Treasury, no one has to take it unless he wants it. The law of 1890 requires the parity to be maintained, and that is the way, and the only way, the Treasury can maintain it.

Our London correspondent's report published yesterday, concerning the crop of hops in England, is a matter of considerable interest to American hop growers. If the English crop is to be cut down one-half this year, our exports of hops to England, which for some years past have been large, will be increased and higher prices may be obtained. Nearly half of the American crop is exported, the quantity shipped to Europe during the last three years having been about 17,000,000 pounds per annum. Last year Great Britain bought 15,702,064 pounds of hops grown here, and nearly half of the quantity imported into that country has of late years been procured from the United States.

MAJOR BYRNE'S APPEAL.

He Speaks for the Democratic Honest Money League.

Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America, has, by request of that organization, issued an appeal to the honest-money Democrats.

He denounces the men who made the Chicago platform and nominated the men to stand on it as wicked conspirators, animated by selfish greed, and says that they are working solely in the interests of silver producers and speculators in this and all other countries.

"Among the elements enlisted in behalf of this scheme of public robbery," he says, "are:

"First—The commercial and financial depression, resulting in hard times, and which is further aggravated by the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This condition is being used in the most unconscionable manner to mislead and dupe the suffering people, to excite them in their extremity to act from blind passion rather than calm judgment.

"Second—Those who have been shown an apparent opportunity to avoid honestly contracted indebtedness, and in grasping it are duped by its falsity; they should know that the adoption of a dishonest dollar would lessen the opportunity to earn any kind of a dollar by destroying enterprise and driving capital to cover, the consequence of which will be robbery of both debtor and creditor.

"Third—Enlisted in this canvass are the disloyal, who would establish license on the lines of anarchy in place of liberty regulated by law—the Tillmans, the Altgelds, and their sympathizers and followers, the element which dominated the Chicago Convention.

"The absolute dishonesty upon which this scheme of plunder rests and the methods of falsehood and slander utilized to secure to it the support of the people whom it will most damage are simply monstrous. Wall Street, contrary to the hopes indulged in by many, will not in the end be the loser. Wall Street's education in finance, its facility for adjustment to changing conditions, will enable it ultimately to profit by the change of standard. Wall Street will have effected a change before the new standard is erected, and will be ready to meet it and profit by it. All capital saved from the resulting crash will likewise adjust itself in time to the new conditions, and will charge any loss incurred to the people who can live only by labor, so, that after all, it is the people whose capital in life is labor, whether it is in the workshop, in the mine, on the railroad or the farm, who cannot escape the consequences of this wickedness and to whom a day lost is lost forever, and to whom a mistake is an injury forever, and consequently a crime, who must bear the burden, and to whom at last this question is of vital importance."

THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Ready to Begin Their Campaign in Earnest This Week.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—The Republican campaign will open in this State this week. The party managers want to make the campaign just as clear and emphatic for sound money as possible. There has been some speaking already, and the orators sent out from headquarters and those who have come into the State to speak all have been under sound-money instructions, but instead of falling into line, Mr. Pingree, Republican candidate for Governor, persists in trying to capture the free-silver vote. He remains silent on the financial question when he appears in public, but his friends are booming him in the silver camps as well as in the sound-money centres, and the result is that all parties are suspicious of him.

His relations with the State Central Committee and the campaign managers are not the most cordial, and he has not yet visited the party headquarters in Detroit. The prominent Republicans through the State are showing no interest in his affairs, and when he visits the different towns on his campaigning tours no particular attention is shown him.

The campaign managers have forbidden Mr. Pingree to talk, and he is doing his best to obey the injunction laid upon him, but it is hard work for him to do it. It is within the possibilities that he will break over the restraint before the campaign progresses much further, and if he does, he will make the fur fly.

The Republicans have their fences up all over the State, and, beginning this week, the work of campaigning will be pushed into every school district, with meetings as often as they can be placed. Among the prominent speakers who will be in the State during September and early October are Senator Thurston, Senator Cullom, ex-Senator Spooner, Warner Miller, Congressman Guenther, the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, Theron P. Keator, James H. Hoyt, James W. Hill, Thomas G. McDougal, and R. G. Hoar.

Bryan will spend three days in Michigan, speaking in this city, Detroit, and Bay City, besides making numerous rear-platform speeches, and the Republicans will bring ex-President Harrison to Michigan immediately afterward. In October also Gen. Palmer may come to the State for the Democrats.

A Blow at an Evil Institution.

Paris Dispatch to The London Standard.

The Paris Civil Tribunal has just pronounced against the "claque," which is such a recognized institution in all French theatres. It has declared that paid applause is nothing else than contrary to public order and good manners, and is capable of giving rise to disturbances. Moreover, it ruled that the "claque" hinders the expression of unbiased opinion and destroys the liberty of the paying public. This severe condemnation of this long-recognized institution was the result of a lawsuit brought by the chief of the "claque" of one of the Paris theatres against the manager of that house for breach of contract. The plaintiff lost his suit because his contract with the manager was declared to be unlawful.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The defeat of Gov. EVANS in the primary elections in South Carolina as a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator is hailed with much enthusiasm by the better class of newspapers of that State, and is applauded by sound Democratic newspapers in other sections of the South. Gov. EVANS was Senator TILLMAN'S candidate; avowedly entered the contest and was recognized everywhere as such, and that the people of South Carolina rejected him is looked upon as a gratifying indication of a return of conservative feeling and good judgment among a people who for a while were blindly led far astray by the demagogic and unsafe teachings of the wielder of the pitchfork and his allies in the conspiracy against good government and sound finance. Speaking of the farmers especially, who thought they had grievances, The Savannah (Ga.) News says: "They have been disappointed. They have not discovered that Senator TILLMAN has done anything for them, and they are quite sure he has done a good deal for himself. He has filled the office of Governor and is now Senator, while they are plodding along in the same old ruts. He has used them as stepping stones to high office and they are beginning to think it is his purpose to continue so to use them, giving them nothing in return."

—The Hon. GEORGE A. RAMSDELL, whom the Republicans of New-Hampshire have nominated for Governor of the State, and FRANK G. CLARKE, their candidate for Congress in the Second District, are railroad officials, and consequently among the customary recipients of free passes for transportation over their roads and those friendly to them. But Senator CHANDLER'S paper, The Concord Monitor, the central Republican organ of the State, makes an earnest appeal to each of them to surrender his passes, and pay his fare "like other people." "The fare," it says, "is only 2 cents per mile, and he is, indeed, an unreasonable man who is not willing to pay 2 cents for every mile he is hauled rapidly and safely over the line of a railroad." The Senator has long been a fighter against "the railroad power" in the State, and gives no sign of wavering.

—The committee of one hundred sound-money Democrats of Baltimore has promptly undertaken to secure the nomination of PALMER and BUCKNER Electors in Maryland, and has issued a cordial invitation to all the sound-money Democrats of the State to co-operate with them in getting out a large vote in November. A mass meeting is to be held shortly in Baltimore to ratify the Indianapolis nominations. Under the State election law the Electors must be named to the Secretary of State by Oct. 14, and to secure the placing of their names on the official ballot 500 voters must make affidavit before the Supervisors that they will vote the ticket. To that extent it seems to destroy that secrecy of the ballot which the election law is avowedly designed to promote.

—Gifts and legacies to the library of Harvard University add largely and frequently to the number of books upon its shelves, but its main dependence for the purchase of needed volumes is upon the library endowment funds. Friends of the institution are now somewhat concerned by the report of Superintendent KIERNAN that the annual income from these sources is likely to be much reduced the coming year through the difficulty of reinvesting money to advantage in cases where a change of investment is imminent. The Boston Transcript says that the largest of the book funds has been so invested as to pay 7 per cent. a year for a long time, but it is now necessary to make a change, and it is not thought it will be possible to secure as good a rate hereafter.

—The appeals of the Populist and Democratic National Committees for contributions to the fund "to carry on the necessary work of the Presidential campaign" are being vigorously supplemented by the free-silver papers of the West. Extravagant or unfounded reports of large-sized checks sent by "goldbugs," bankers, trusts, and monopolies to the "money power's" committees are numerous, and the wilder the assertion the more vehemently it is made, and "the people" are told that it is their duty to come "liberally and promptly to the support of their own cause." Such urgent appeals are likely to bring forth not inconsiderable additions to the free-silver working fund, even though they come in small sums.

—The Republicans of Delaware County have recently broken a custom long prevalent among them by nominating Assemblyman DELOS MACKEY for re-election, to the great satisfaction, so far, at least, as the precedent is concerned, of sensible voters of the county. Speaking of the one-term rule observed until now, The Walton Times says: "Business men do not dismiss tried and experienced employes to experiment with those they know not of. Now that the ball is rolling keep it up, and demonstrate to the legislators who are wont to shy wads at us that old Delaware has come to her senses."

—The State Committee of the Jefferson Party, the sound-money Democrats of Pennsylvania, is to meet in Philadelphia at noon on Thursday, Sept. 17, and nominate two candidates for Congressmen at Large, to be voted for Nov. 3. The Philadelphia Ledger thinks that their choice will be BENJAMIN C. POTTS of Delaware County and JOHN M. BRADEN of Washington County, the original Democratic nominees at the Allentown Convention, who withdrew from the ticket after the adoption of the Chicago free-silver platform by the reconvened State Convention in Harrisburg.

—The sound-money Democrats of Philadelphia are making arrangements for a mass meeting to be held on Saturday, Sept. 26, to ratify the nomination of PALMER and BUCKNER. The Hon. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, JOHN C. BULLITT is to be asked to preside, Controller ECKELS has promised to speak, and Secretary CARLISLE and JOHN R. FELLOWS are to be invited to do so. Philadelphia has a large number of enthusiastic sound-money, true Democrats, and the meeting is likely to be a notable one.

—There have been discordant reports from Maine about the accessibility to the Sewall "barrel" acceded to the free-silver campaign managers, but there seems no inclination on the part of any one to dispute the accuracy of the newspaper correspondent who said that all through the State campaign his friends had been more liberal with cheers and pyrotechnics than with money.

—This is a busy world, and The Chicago Tribune recommends this as a suitable form for letter of acceptance of a Vice Presidential nomination: "Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I accept." This seems to be as comprehensive and satisfactory as four columns of fine print.

—The march of progress has robbed Philadelphia of one of her most subtle charms. In the ceaseless roar and rattle of the trolley cars it is no longer possible to hear the grass grow in the streets.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Gov. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, who is again a candidate for Congress, met with a serious accident in Louisville on Thursday evening last. He had just returned from Shelby County, where he had delivered a long political speech, and in stepping over an obstruction to reach a street car was tripped and fell, alighting on his left arm and shoulder. His left leg was broken, the large bone of his wrist was broken, and the other bone dislocated, and his left collarbone was broken at an old fracture, the result of an accident about twenty years ago. He was taken to his home, and surgeons reduced the fractures and put the injured leg in a plaster cast, while, in the language of Dr. OUCHTERLONY, Mr. BROWN, having stoutly refused to take an opiate, gritted his teeth and endured it. After the bones were all set Mr. BROWN became in a measure easy and was able to see a Courier-Journal reporter, to whom he said he was used to such accidents, as the same leg had been broken three times before, the same collarbone once, and several ribs had been broken at another time. He added that he expected soon to resume his canvass.

—Congressional Delegate THOMAS B. CATRON of New-Mexico, having two sons, has with great thriftiness appointed one as a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point and the other as a naval cadet at Annapolis, and, that there may be less danger of his plans miscarrying, has made each a substitute candidate for the other, so that if one fails in the examination at either institution the other may stand ready to take the place. Delegate CATRON seems to be a genius in this line of self-seeking, but there are people who condemn as nepotism most unpardonable action said by the Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger to be unique in the history of the Government.

—Friday, Sept. 11, was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., and of the 150 men then composing the force but five survive in service to-day. They are Lieuts. VERNON, JOHN F. KELLY, and JAMES W. GESSFORD; Sergt. GODWIN PIERCE, and Private AUGUST BROWN. These five have served continuously all this while, and The Post says that each has a record that has won him favor and distinction, and they are now in the discharge of their respective duties as zealous and ambitious as in their youth.

—United States Senator GORMAN attended Thursday's meeting of the Maryland Democratic State Central Committee, and it is definitely announced that he will take charge of the campaign in that State. He said that he considered the outlook favorable, but that hard and effective work must be done by the committeemen and the candidates. He expressed the opinion that it is too early to form a just estimate of the progress of the campaign nationally, but Mr. BRYAN seemed to him to be winning votes everywhere. Possibly the Senator's judgment is influenced by his wishes or his prejudices.

—The Duc D'AUMALE has given to the town of Amboise the beautiful statue, ascribed to PRIMATICCIO, which stands in the crypt of the chapel attached to the castle. It represents a female figure half veiled by a winding sheet and stretched on the slab of an altar-tomb. According to tradition, the lady, who had been a mistress of FRANCIS I., married PRIMATICCIO, but soon afterward lost her life in the Loire. The gift is made on condition that the monument is restored to the Church of Notre Dame de la Grève, where it was originally placed.

—JOHN R. READ, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, who was one of the most earnest workers in the attempt to induce the reconvened Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention not to reverse its declaration in favor of sound money, having seen that praiseworthy effort fail, has announced his intention to vote for PALMER and BUCKNER, and to exert his influence for them. He does this primarily, because, as he says, the Chicago platform is at "variance with those precepts which have enkindled the enthusiasm of Democrats for almost a century."

—Another unsuspected talent possessed by the German Emperor is now revealed. He has announced the gift of a silver cup for a match from Dover to Helgoland after the celebrations to commemorate the sixtieth year of his grandmother's reign. In this competitive era silver cups are as plentiful as blackberries; that which will make this cup—three feet in height—more precious is the fact that "it has been designed by his Imperial Majesty himself," and it is said (perhaps from that circumstance) "to be very valuable."

—The Republicans of the Eighth District of Alabama have nominated the Hon. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY for Representative in Congress. He is at present a member of the Senate of the State, having been elected as a Democrat, and he somewhat quaintly says that the Democratic Party owes him an apology for putting up at Chicago a platform and a candidate that he cannot support.

—The Albany Argus offers consolation to a distinguished ex-leader of the Republican Party: "One way of looking at it makes it a bit easier for WARNER MILLER. It appears that PLATT thought it would about take HISCOCK and WITHERBEE to fill his place."

—According to the often well-informed London Truth, Queen VICTORIA'S physical condition is such that she never stands on her feet for two minutes together. She is wheeled from room to room, and at all Court and other functions sits constantly in a low chair.

—Ex-Gov. WILLIAM E. CAMERON of Virginia, who was one of the late Senator WILLIAM MAHONE'S most trusted and most efficient lieutenants, made a speech in that State last week in hearty advocacy of the candidacy of PALMER and BUCKNER.

DEMOCRATS DESERTING BRYAN

Gen. Magee Says They Outnumber the Republican Converts to Free Silver.

Gen. George J. Magee, who was elected a delegate at large to the Indianapolis Convention, has written to Mr. George Foster Peabody, under date of Sept. 11, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"I hope to be present at the meeting in Brooklyn on the 24th, either as a delegate or as an outsider.

"I am doing considerable work in this locality, sending out documents and keeping posted as to the sentiment of the people. The statement made a short time since that the sentiment for silver in this locality is very strong and growing is entirely incorrect. The sentiment, while strong for silver at the start, is changing, and I am satisfied that there are more Democrats deserting Bryan than Republicans deserting McKinley. How the Democratic vote will be divided as between Palmer and McKinley of course no one at this time can tell."

THE PROBLEM IN TURKEY

THE POWERS ARE NOT AGREED CONCERNING ITS SOLUTION.

No Plan Will Probably Be Adopted Before the Czar Returns to St. Petersburg—Russia and France Opposed to Placing the Sultan Under Tutelage—He Is Subject to Homicidal Mania, Caused by a Spinal Disorder.

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BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Emperor will remain several days at Siegsdorf, where he has gone for the purpose of shooting, and Prince Hohenlohe will start to-morrow for his estates in Styria, where he will engage in the sport of chamois hunting.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to Russia, started for England on Thursday for the purpose of transacting private business, and Count Kapnist, the Russian Ambasador to Austria, who is the probable successor of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left Vienna for a sojourn at Biarritz, with his family. These facts have been gleaned with a view to gauging the value of the excited rumors which have been flying about the Bourses that a political deluge in Turkey is imminent. Beyond question, developments of the most acute nature are near at hand, but they will not be reached to-day, nor are they likely to manifest themselves until the Czar's tour is finished and that monarch returns to St. Petersburg.

Lord Salisbury's so-called independent policy in Turkey, which is doubtless seen in the action of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in presenting to the Porte a note protesting against the Government's expulsion of Armenians from the Turkish capital without consulting the representatives of the powers, is not taken here so seriously as implying the appearance of a British fleet in the Bosphorus to enforce the special British demands, and the absence of several Ambassadors from Constantinople ought to furnish sufficient proof of the suspension of the final Turkish crisis. Sir Philip Currie is the first Ambassador who has had an audience with the Sultan since the recent riots in Constantinople. Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, are away on leaves of absence which will not expire until the end of the month, and Sir Philip Currie in the meantime is in command of the diplomatic field with whatever kind of isolated policy he has to push forward. No well-informed diplomats here believe that independent action on the part of Great Britain is practical.

Though the North German Gazette, whose articles on the Turkish situation are callous and unsympathetic with the persecuted Armenians, represents the best official opinion here, the other influential journals take an entirely different course. The Cologne Gazette declares that the powers want to deal energetically with the Sultan, but are undecided as to the method of doing so. "Though the last massacre in Constantinople passed over the European residents of the city," the Gazette adds, "as the fear and hatred of Christians increases the powers must face a possibly general massacre." The Kreuz-Zeitung and other papers discuss the measures that must be taken before armed intervention ought to be resorted to, but almost every newspaper comment on the situation reasons upon the readiness of the Turks to try to exterminate the Christians in Turkey if they are provoked.

The Sultan's Homicidal Mania.

Advices received here from Constantinople assert that the Sultan is afflicted with a homicidal mania arising from an acute spinal disorder, and the statements made in these advices seem, according to the criticisms of the press, to be associated with a maniacal outburst of Turkish fanaticism generally. How to guard against such an outburst is the first question to be placed before the foreign diplomats in Turkey. If the powers agree to place the Sultan under tutelage, with the appointments of the Turkish Ministers and other officials approved by the Ambassadors, this action must be accompanied by preparations for armed occupation of Turkey. The Kreuz-Zeitung asserts that France and Russia will never assent to the plan of placing the Sultan under tutelage, and will maintain the integrity of the empire and sovereignty of the Turkish monarch, and declares that these two powers already distrust the concentration of the British fleet at Salonica. The sum of the situation is that these and other proposals dealing with the Sultan await the issues of the Czar's tour.

In the meantime the Czar and Czarina, with their suites, are at Bernstorff Castle, in Denmark, where the King of Denmark's family party is assembled. The Czar, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark are accustomed to go bicycling each morning, while the Czarina, the Princess of Wales, and the Queen of Denmark drive along the routes taken by the cyclists. In the afternoon the Czar, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia go to the deer drives in the Jaegersdorf Park, and the evenings are spent in the enjoyment of musical entertainments. The family party will break up on Sept. 17, the Czar and Czarina going to Balmoral to visit Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughter, Princess Victoria.

The Goerlitz Manoeuvres.

The representatives of the press returning from Goerlitz concur in the statement that it was with the utmost difficulty that they were able to get accurate information of the results of the military manoeuvres, but agree that the general results were more favorable to the Saxon than the Prussian Army Corps. The Emperor, upon the evening of every day of the manoeuvres, criticised the operations with admitted impartiality. The Prussian infantry, which is renowned for its good marching under heavy weights, maintained its reputation. Both the Prussians and the Saxons carried over sixty pounds, consisting of arms, ammunition, knapsack, and part of a tent per man, yet their files were closed up well at the end of every day.

For the first time the bicycle riflemen were brought into action, covering the retreat of the Prussian cavalry behind Klein Bautzen. Military experts alone, however, can say whether their work was done effectively. It was generally stated on the field that Gen. Count Waldersee had underrated the marching abilities of the Saxons, who throughout were admirably led. The commissariat was marvelously well managed, and the quantity and quality of the food provided excellent.

Anti-Masonic Congress.

A number of German Catholic clergymen will attend the anti-Masonic congress which is to be opened at Trent on Sept. 26. Prince Charles Valussi, Bishop of Trent, will preside after the congress has been formally opened by Cardinal Agliardi, Papal Nuncio to Vienna, who will read a letter from the Pope. Cardinal Agliardi has caused the publication of the letter of his Holiness in the Centrist newspapers. The Pope recalls the dangers resulting from secret societies, as denounced in the Encyclique Humanum Genus, and declares that Freemasonry is more pernicious than ever, menacing both Church and State. He expresses the hope that the congress will find means to stop the progress of this malignant enemy of society. The letter does not affect German Freemasonry, which is non-sectarian and non-political, being organized for merely social and charitable purposes.

Another advance in the discount rate of the Reichsbank is imminent, on account of the expected continuance of gold exports to the United States and Austria, with an increase in Bourse speculations in coal and iron shares.

Herren Bebel and Bueb, the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag, have been prevented by the French authorities from addressing a meeting of Socialists at Saint Die, and have also been prohibited from addressing similar meetings within the borders of the Reichsland. It is announced that they have decided to hold a large meeting in Baden, near Strasburg.

The subsidence of the Bohemian town of Boxex continues. The sinking of the town is due to the falling in of old mines, caused by their having been sapped by underground waters. Two streets, with the houses on both sides thereof, and the railway station, have been completely wrecked.

Recent visitors to Friedrichsruh say that Prince Bismarck, contrary to current reports, is enjoying the best of health. His neuralgia has entirely disappeared, and his voice has recovered the strength of youth.

The Strasburg Burgerzeitung announces that ex-Empress Eugenie is going to Alsace for a sojourn at the Robertsau estate, with Mme. Pourtales. The paper says it is very doubtful that she will revisit the scenes of the disasters to the French armies in 1870.

SPAIN SHOOTS HER PRISONERS.

Insurgents in Cuba and the Philippine Islands Executed.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—An official dispatch from Manila states that the chief leaders of the insurrection in Corvite have been captured and shot.

Captain General Weyler cables from Havana that fifty-one insurgents who were confined in the Cabana Fortress and Morro Castle were shot to-day.

To Command a British Squadron.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Vice Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins has been appointed to the command of the British Mediterranean squadron, in place of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who has reached the limit of age which compels him to retire. Admiral Hopkins was in 1892 Naval Commander in Chief on the North Atlantic and West India station. The Mediterranean squadron is under orders to rendezvous at Salonica next month, which orders are due to the change in the British policy regarding the Turkish question.

Another Massacre Planned.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Plymouth Mercury claims to have reliable information that a massacre of the Armenians remaining in Constantinople is fixed to occur in ten days or two weeks. It says that Armenians already deported have been murdered by wholesale, the ships on which they were sent out of the country having chutes from which the victims were shot into the water and drowned in batches.

Whitehead Sails for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13.—Among the passengers who sailed hence this morning for New-York on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania was Dynamiter Whitehead, who was recently released from Portland Prison, after serving thirteen years of a life sentence. His friends have subscribed an amount of money sufficient to start him in business in the United States.

Severe Storm in England.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a whirlwind, passed over the county of Essex to-day. The rainfall was heavy. Ancient oak trees were torn up by the roots and other damage was done. In the town of Saffron-Walden a number of buildings were blown down, while the roofs of many others were carried off. No lives were lost.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DENOUNCED

Gen. Bragg's Emphatic Address in Fond-du-Lac.

FON-DU-LAC, Wis., Sept. 13.—Gen. E. S. Bragg addressed an immense multitude of all shades of political opinion Saturday night in Turner Hall. He declared the Chicago Convention was not a Democratic one, and that Bryan's election would lead to anarchy and confusion, in which the horrors of the French Revolution would be repeated, and those of our own civil war surpassed. This infamous platform arrogantly refuses to the United States Government the right to protect the mails, inter-State commerce, and the lives and property of its own citizens, and brutally hands all these vast interests, which governments are created to protect, over to the tender mercies of the mob.

The majority who ruled that convention proved again that they were not Democrats by their great act of monumental scoundrelism, when they attacked the very palladium of our liberties—the Supreme Court of the United States. When the infamy of this daring crime shall be understood, every man, woman, and child in the country will fall over each other in their zeal to hurl the instigators of the vile plot into the pit of their own infamy.

BRYAN GOING TO LOUISVILLE.

He Will Speak There This Evening—Short Talks Along the Way.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Candidate Bryan will leave here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for Louisville, where he will speak in the evening. He will make short speeches at the principal stations along the way. Mr. Bryan went to church this morning, dined with his cousin, John F. Davenport, Passenger Agent of the Clover Leaf Route, and this evening had a conference with Gov. Stone and others.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Col. J. H. Gilman, United States Army.

—GRAND UNION—Joshua Levering of Baltimore.

—HOLLAND—Beriah Wilkins of Washington, D. C.

—GILSEY—Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington, D. C.

—CLARENDON—Bishop Henry G. Satterlee of Washington.

—MARLBOROUGH—Ex-Congressman Horatio Bisbee of Florida.

—WINDSOR—Judge J. D. Springer of Chicago and Abner McKinley.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio and Chester A. Arthur.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany and James C. Carter.

—WALDORF—Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the aBltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Dr. J. A. Fort of Paris.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—4:30 P. M.—668 Sixth Avenue; C. Manmir; no damage.

—7:15 P. M.—2,325 Seventh Avenue; James Reilly; damage, $100.

—8:10 P. M.—High Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

—9:30 P. M.—52 Chrystie Street; Maurice Sherman; damage trifling.

—11:15 P. M.—286 Houston Street; Adolph Dutman; damage, $25.

OBITUARY NOTE.

—Joseph Tucker Dunham, a prominent business man of this city, who was engaged in the manufacture of a patent combination tag and envelope at 59 John Street, died at his home, 143 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., Saturday night of apoplexy, in his fifty-fifth year. He was at one time engaged in the wholesale fish business in this city. Dunham was a prominent member of the Grand Army, and was the first volunteer to enlist from Rhode Island. In former years he traveled very extensively through Europe, and was laid up in a hospital in Constantinople for three months on one occasion as the result of an accident that befell him on shipboard. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VACATION TIME IS ENDED

YOUNG FOLKS MUST TAKE UP SCHOOL WORK AGAIN TO-DAY.

Some Progress Made Toward Providing Accommodation for All—About $1,000,000 Expended in Building and Repairing—Two New Schools to be Opened—A Talk with City Superintendent Jasper—The Evening Schools.

Public-school vacation time ended last night. To-day in the 242 grammar and primary departments of 152 school buildings school duties will be resumed.

The scheme of education will be under the new law which abolished the Ward Trustees, who acted in local boards, and establihsed a central board of Superintendents, who now examine, license, transfer, and report to the Board of Education as nominated for appointment teachers and Principals.

Although the Board of Education in its effort to afford accommodation to all who should be educated has been hampered by lack of funds, due to the failure to sell city bonds the proceeds of which were to be devoted to educational purposes, progress has been made during the vacation.

About $1,000,000 was spent in building and repairing, and to-day two new schools will be opened. One is in Eighty-eighth Street, near Second Avenue, and the other at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue. They cost $410,000, and 3,950 scholars will go to them.

The new schools are of a distinct type and fire-proof so far as it was possible to make them. The framework is steel and the floors asphalt.

Fourteen of the departments of the schools will not be open to-day because of various delays in building, reconstructing, and repairing. They are all to be ready within two months, however, and some of them within a few days. The list is:

Primary School No. 15; 68 Pearl Street; Primary School No. 25, 180 Wooster Street; Primary School No. 43, 599 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street; Grammar School No. 37, 119 East Eighty-seventh Street; Grammar School No. 16, 208 West Thirteenth Street; Grammar School No. 32, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street; Grammar School No. 48, 124 West Twenty-eighth Street; Grammar School No. 17, 335 West Forty-seventh Street; Grammar School No. 47, 36 East Twelfth Street; Primary School No. 24, 29 Horatio Street; Primary School No. 30, 143 Baxter Street; girls' and boys' departments, Primary School No. 17, 170 East Seventy-seventh Street, and Grammar School No. 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Were all the departments of the public schools open to-day about 183,000 pupils would have sittings instead of 173,000, so that there will be, when the fourteen departments not open to-day are ready an increase of about 20,000 sittings over September, 1895.

City Superintendent Jasper was busy yesterday assigning 206 substitute teachers appointed by the board to schools. Talking of the questions of evening schools and the crowding out of scholars because of lack of accommodation, he said:

"There were four evening high schools, and the Central, which was at 220 East Sixty-third Street, was abolished. Now the subject of evening schools has received great and careful attention from the Board of Superintendents, and continues to be a subject of study and planning. It will most likely be considered at a meeting of the Board of Superintendents to-morrow morning.

"The Committee on Evening Schools, of which Commissioner Rogers is Chairman, has received from the board nominations of instructors for these schools. About sixty-five are to be appointed, at $4 a night.

"The Board of Education on Wednesday will consider a report from the Board of Superintendents on the senior and junior evening schools. We have recommended the opening of twenty-three. The junior schools will be for pupils from fourteen to eighteen years old, for a prescribed course of study. The senior evening schools are for pupils more than sixteen years old. Their course will be elective. There will be for both junior and senior schools ninety nights of study, forty-five before and forty-five after the holidays.

"There will be sixty nights of study in the evening high schools, divided in the same way. Registration for the high schools will begin to-morrow, and on Sept. 21 for the junior and senior schools. In the three classes there will be about 15,000 pupils.

"It is probable that the Board of Superintendents will recommend the establishing of a female evening school in Harlem, and also an evening high school at Grammar School No. 74, where was the Central Evening High School.

"A circular has just been issued to teachers to inform them of what is required of all applicants for the position of Principal, and to give them an opportunity of being placed on the eligible list as promotions are now made under the strictest civil service rules. The regulation of primary importance is that the applicant must have taught at least fifteen years in the schools of this city, or, if from outside, must have been the Principal of a graded school at least five years, and also be a graduate of some college.

"With all this it is necessary that the applicant pass an examination in certain studies. This is strict civil service method. It applies everywhere now, and the 206 substitute teachers that I am assigning to-day were appointed in order of merit.

"As to the new system and the Board of Superintendents, I am convinced that it will operate admirably when it gets under full way.

"What may be done in regard to the children who are crowded out of the schools through lack of accommodation I cannot at present tell very definitely, nor can I tell exactly how many such children there will be when all of the 256 departments are open. Possibly there may be 35,000 to 40,000. We are going to discuss the questions of refusal to accommodate children in September, 1895, at my office to-morrow afternoon. Circulars have been sent to the Principals concerned, asking for their attendance and data. A recommendation that half-day classes be established for children under eight may be made, and it may be suggested that in case of absolute necessity, refusals should be given to children under eight, preference being given to those above that age, who out of school are truants under the law."

As soon as may be possible a plan that the teachers and Principals of the schools shall meet after school hours and discuss teaching and the history of education will be carried out. The literature necessary to this mutual effort to elevate the plans of instruction has been distributed by Superintendent Jasper.

OPENING OF BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

One Hundred Thousand Scholars Expected to Register To-day.

The public schools of Brooklyn will be opened to the children of that city to-day. The Summer vacation was one week longer this year than ever before. During the recess the school buildings have been renovated and put in good condition.

There are 114 public schools in Brooklyn, besides the high schools, the training school, and the truant school. There are also many private and parochial schools. The new high school in Flatbush, Erasmus Hall, will also be opened to-day. Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, the new Principal of the school, will be on duty to receive pupils. He gave considerable time to registering pupils last week.

It is expected that 100,000 scholars will return to their studies to-day.

Superintendent Maxwell of the Board of Education believes that before the close of the present month there will be 120,000 names registered in the various schools. All the schools in the city will be opened to-day except Nos. 9 and 23. In the former the delay was caused by a strike on the new building early in the Summer.

JERSEY CITY'S NEW NO. 9.

One of the Handsomest School Buildings in the State to be Opened.

The new building for Public School No. 9, which is to be opened for scholars in Jersey City this morning, is said to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the State. It occupies three sides of the block bounded by Mercer, Brunswick, and Wayne Streets. The front is on Brunswick Street, and is 193 feet long. The wings on Wayne and Mercer Streets are 103 feet deep. The depth of the main building is 62 feet. It will seat 1,136 pupils on the first and second floors, which will be used as a grammar school. The third floor will be used as a training school for the purpose of relieving the High School on Bay Street. There are twenty classrooms 31 by 25 feet.

The school will receive all the pupils from the grammar department of Public School No. 3, and the overflow from the grammar departments of the other public schools of lower Jersey City.

The new school building is of brick, with Middlesex brownstone trimming. The woodwork is of North Carolina pine, with natural finish. The floors are of gross-grain pine of the same kind. Especial attention has been given to means of egress. The main entrance is on Brunswick Street. There are side entrances on Wayne and Mercer Streets, and two large doors at the rear, opening into the school yard. There are five wide stairways of stone and iron leading from the entrances to the top floor. With these arrangements it is estimated that the building, when filled, can be emptied in less than two minutes.

The main halls are 9 feet wide, and those in the wings 15 feet. All are direct, without turns. At the ends of the main halls are fire hydrants, with hose connections ready for use. Connected with the classrooms are ample cloakrooms for the pupils.

WENT FISHING, WAS DROWNED.

Charles Blot's, or Blat's, Three Companions Narrowly Escaped.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A New-York man, whose name is supposed to be Charles Blot, or Blat, prosperous looking and well dressed, arrived here this morning, intending to go fishing. He expected to meet a friend at the station, but the friend did not appear. On the trolley car between New-York and this place he got into conversation with J. W. Husted, a guard on the Third Avenue elevated road. Husted was going fishing. On arriving here they met N. J. Jennings and William Turner of this place, who had a boat, and invited Blot and Husted to join them.

They went out to the Hen and Chickens, the famous fishing grounds, but found the water very rough, and returned, going up the creek to a point opposite the residence of C. Oliver Iselin. At this point there is a flood gate, which controls the run of the creek. The water was rough and the tide was running very rapidly. The men lost control of the boat, a combination rowboat and catboat.

When the boat ran in near the shore Turner jumped out with the painter of the boat in his hand. He tried to hold it, but was unable to do so. As he let go of the rope Jennings jumped ashore. The other two staid in the boat, which drifted down stream. The mast struck a bridge, and the frail craft went to pieces. Blot and Husted were thrown into the rushing current. A coachman who works for Henry Holt, the New-York publisher, took Husted out of the water in an unconscious condition and had him removed to a hospital. The doctors think there is but little chance of his recovery. His wife arrived here to-night, and is at the hospital.

The coachman tried to go to the assistance of Blot, but could not see him. He had evidently gone to the bottom of the creek and remained there. Those who were with Blot say he was apparently about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and that he had casually remarked that he was married.

Two men went fishing in a small boat to Huckleberry Island, in the Sound, opposite this place, this morning. While fishing their boat sprung a leak, and they started to row in, one bailing the boat and the other rowing. They were unable to make shore, and ran the boat near Davids Island, where it filled with water and sank, leaving the men to swim to shore. They were both rescued by soldiers stationed on Davids Island. They have not come to the mainland, and their names cannot be learned.

A DISHONEST LAWYER CAUGHT.

Has Been Swindling Clients All over the Country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Charles E. George of the firm of Duncombe & George, lawyers, was arrested last night by Post Office Inspector Stuart, on a charge of using the mails for purposes of fraud. His victims are said to be numerous, including residents of Rhode Island, Indiana, St. Louis, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is accused of inducing certain persons to pay him money to do the legal work in obtaining possession of an estate in Guatemala which he had discovered they were entitled to, and which was said to be worth $1,000,000.

In July, 1895, an item appeared in various papers of this country saying that James McCormack, a contracting carpenter, had died suddenly in Guatemala. He was reported have had an estate of nearly $1,000,000, including between $150,000 and $200,000 in property and $800,000 in the bank. This story was the basis on which George is said to have worked.

Inspector Stuart corresponded with Thomas W. Cridley, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau at Washington, for information as to whether a James McCormack was known at Taxipon, Guatemala. From Mr. Cridley it was learned that a man named James McCormack had died at Taxipon. On his person at the time of his death was found $150 or $200, while he had $800 in the International Bank. The papers, Mr. Cridley said, in reporting the affair, had added three ciphers to the figures given, and had made the man worth $1,000,000, instead of $1,000.

Li Hung Chang Sails To-day.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 13.—At 11 o'clock this morning, Li Hung Chang, the touring special Ambassador, arrived at Vancouver by special train and in his private car, the Che-Foo. As Earl Li alighted from the train, a carriage, drawn by four white horses and draped with Union Jacks, waited to convey him the short distance from the train to the steamer. When the procession started, the coach was preceded by Li's celebrated scarlet chair, carried empty by four men, and several bands. The gangplank of the steamer Empress of China was carpeted, as for royalty, with scarlet, the ropes were wound with yellow and draped with flags. As he was carried up the plank in his scarlet chair, the Chinese dragon flag was run up the mainmast and a salute of nine guns was fired from her Majesty's ship Comus. The Empress of China will sail to-morrow at about 2 o'clock, and Li Hung Chang will spend the intervening time aboard.

Socialist-Labor Nomination.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Socialist-Labor Party of Passaic County last night nominated James Wilson for Congress. Alderman Matthew Maguire, the Socialist-Labor Party's candidate for Vice President, who arrived from Europe yesterday, attended the convention, and assured his political brethren that the Socialist sentiment was spreading throughout the United States.

BRAVE FIGHT IN CHICAGO

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SILVER HERESY.

Leading Democratic Club Organization Dominated by Sound-Money Men—Business Men's Association Engaged in Earnest and Useful Work—Ballots Taken in Great Industrial Concerns Unfavorable to the Nebraska Candidate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—There was a good deal of talk to-day about the letter written to the Iroquois Club by Judge S. P. McConnell, formerly President of the club. The Iroquois Club has aspired for many years to be the Tammany of Chicago, but it has neither the spirit nor the organization of the New-York machine.

The club as yet has taken no action as an organization with respect to the monetary issue, and its midair position has caused much anxiety among local Democrats. The club has been bombarded with letters from without and within calling upon it for a declaration.

The Directors began to feel unequal to deciding such a momentous question, and a few days ago agreed to shift that responsibility upon the club members themselves. A letter was prepared and sent to the members, asking each his opinion whether the club should jump toward Indianapolis or toward the Coliseum, or whether it would not do better not to jump at all, but sit still on the fence. The letter inclosed a slip on which the member was to indicate his preference by striking out the principles to which he was opposed.

Does Not Want Any Action.

Judge McConnell, who was one of the first Chicago Democrats to favor free silver, replies that he believes the club should not take action one way or the other. The reason for this, he says, is the belief that should the club decide for sound money or silver there would be enough resignations to disrupt the club. In the course of his letter the Judge says:

"I am, personally, willing to live through this campaign with men professing to be Democrats, but conspiring now with its ancient enemy to defeat the party. I am willing to do so—not because I do not recognize the extent of their treason and the selfishness of their motive, which leads them now away from their party and the interests of the people, but because I hope that after reflection these gentlemen, either now in front fighting with the enemy or engaged in its flank movement started in Indianapolis, will return, chastened and disgusted, to the dear old party, which, with all its faults, is after all the only party of the people."

Not Afraid to Show Their Strength.

The Executive Committee, which issued the circular, contains the most prominent Democrats in Chicago. W. S. Bogle, the President of the club and Chairman of the committee, is for sound money, and so are nine-tenths of the committee. The best element of the club holds the same views, and the gold men are by no means afraid to show where they stand, for they are confident the result of the ballot will show that the majority of the members have no sympathy with the silver movement. The general tenor of Judge McConnell's letter indicates the same thing.

The Chicago Business Men's Sound-Money Association is determined upon a vigorous campaign against free silver and its advocates. Besides the grand parade projected for Oct. 9, Chicago Day—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire—the association is going to undertake a campaign of education. The movement embraces some of the best business men of Chicago, and it is gratifying to know that many have joined it who are in no manner politicians, and who represent all shades of political opinion.

Secretary McClintock reports that 30,000 men have promised to take part in the demonstration of Oct. 9.

Some Significant Ballots.

In spite of the boasts of the silver Democrats that Bryan would get the votes of most of the ironworkers here, sample ballots taken in several iron factories—ballots which, in some cases, originated with Bryan men—show that Bryan will make a poor showing. Only 15 per cent. of the Chicago rolling mill men are for him, and outside of the county, his percentage is only 16. In Wisconsin his percentage is 20, and in Minnesota it is only 9.

In some establishments the percentage is as low as 5.

Three hundred employes in the general offices of the Illinois Central Railroad Company here have formed a sound-money club. The members have subscribed themselves as believing "the good of the country demands the maintenance of the present gold standard."

COMPLICATIONS IN INDIANA.

Disagreements in the Ranks of the Free-Silver Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—The complications that arose last week among the free-silver men in this State are giving the managers of that silver wing of the Democratic Party much concern, and many of them confess the outlook for Bryan is less encouraging than at any previous time since his nomination.

The retirement of Chairman Holt of the Democratic State Central Committee and the resignation of ex-State Senator Magee of the Eleventh District from the committee were entirely unexpected by the party managers. It was only through the most earnest exertions that they prevented other gold-standard members from following the example of the Chairman.

That the Chairman represented a considerable element in the party—men not in sympathy with the platform, but willing to support the nominee—is admitted on all sides, and now that Mr. Holt has been forced out of the party councils, it is expected that not only he but many of the class that he represents will throw their influence to the National Democratic ticket.

But the concern of the free-silver men over the retirement of Chairman Holt and Committeeman Magee is not to be compared to that which is felt over the arbitrary action of the Sixth Congressional District Committee in the case of George H. Puntney, the nominee in that district for Congress.

The convention was held several weeks ago and two candidates appeared for the nomination, Puntney and C. J. Robinson, a Populist leader and President for many years of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Indiana. Puntney was nominated, and the Populists throughout the district at once gave notice that they would not support him. The free-silver men tried to get Puntney to resign, but he refused. The Congressional committee determined to take Puntney out of the race. The scheme was consummated last week. Every member except the one from Rush County voted to displace Puntney and substitute Robinson on the Congressional ticket.

It is the plan of the friends of Mr. Puntney to have his name certified to the County Election Commissioners as the regular nominee of the party for Congress, and, though they may succeed in getting his name on the official ballot only in his own county, he will get enough votes to insure the defeat of Robinson. It is not improbable that while Robinson may carry the full Populistic vote, he may lose more Democratic votes than he will bring from his own party to the support of the county and State tickets.

SUPERSTITION'S FOES FEAST.

Bryan Ignores the Thirteen Club's Invitation—McKinley Accepts.

The Thirteen Club went to Coney Island yesterday and spread dismay among the inhabitants. It was the occasion of the club's annual dinner, and black pasteboard coffins announcing the event were tacked up in various places on the walls of Feltman's Ocean Pavilion, where the affair was held. When the showmen and the saloon and restaurant keepers saw these emblems of superstition's arch foe it was useless to try to persuade them that the poor business done on the island yesterday was due to the leaden skies and the moderate temperature. They look upon a coffin as the worst imaginable sign of bad luck. "Pete, the Popcorn Man," who usually stands near Feltman's, retreated down the avenue as soon as the bits of pasteboard were displayed.

"No you don't," he said to the man who was tacking them up. "You don't hoodoo me. I ain't agoin' to stay near no coffins."

The gay and festive diners were not aware of the impression they had made. They were at the island to enjoy themselves, and they did so right heartily.

About forty of them attended the dinner, making two tables of thirteen each and an overflow table. The first table was presided over by Chief Ruler Frederick C. Hamilton, the second by S. K. Bergen, and the third by Capt. Fowler. Speeches were made by Theodore Sutro, Adolph Muesham, and others. Chief Ruler Hamilton was fined twice 13 cents for arriving late. Some one found a rabbit's foot suspended from a ribbon around Capt. Fowler's neck. An explanation was immediately demanded of the Captain:

"Gentlemen," he said, "this foot was chopped from a rabbit on a tombstone in a churchyard at midnight. I wear it because William Jennings Bryan wears one. We sent him a letter asking him to become a member of the club, and he didn't answer it. Now, if he expects to escape us by wearing a rabbit's foot, I'm going to wear another rabbit's foot to nullify the influence of his. We sent Mr. McKinley a letter also asking him to become a member, and he answered by return mail that he would be glad to do so."

The Captain was sentenced to eat thirteen ears of corn for believing in charms. Alexander P. Schloss was also fined. A rheumatism ring, which he confessed he had worn for eight years, was discovered on one of his fingers.

The dinner began at 5:13 P. M. and lasted till 9:13.

Whatever the cause, yesterday was a bad day for business on the island. The attendance was slight and everything indicated that the end of the season was very near. In most of the "pavilions" only a few persons were to be seen. The frankfurter men cried their wares half-heartedly, the "real Egyptian" beat his tom-tom to little profit at the entrance of the Streets of Cairo, and the bathing pavilions were almost deserted. Possibly two dozen bathers were seen in the surf.

"This season has been one of the worst we ever had," said Superintendent Nelson of the Sea Beach Railroad. "We have had larger crowds at the island than ever before, but they lasted only during the hot spell in August. In June we had three rainy Sundays, and the frequent intervals of cool weather since then kept the attendance far below the average. The season is now as good as over."

WILL BE A BIG WEEK AT CANTON

Over Fifty Thousand Persons Expected to Visit McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Major McKinley will have a larger number of delegations at his house this week than he has received in the same length of time since his nomination, and many of them will be very large delegations. The total number of political pilgrims to Canton this week will number more than 50,000. It is plain to those who are in touch with the work of the campaign here that Republicans from all parts of the country have determined to visit Major McKinley. Delegations will come this week from Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, Minnesota, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana.

Five large and distinct delegations will visit Major McKinley Saturday. The delegation of Chicago railway men representing all of the railways which enter Chicago will number 2,500. There will be a delegation from Butler and Mercer Counties, Penn.; a delegation composed of commercial travelers from Pittsburg and vicinity, a delegation from New-Albany, Ind., and one from Columbus, Ohio, representing the Building and Trades Council.

News of an encouraging nature was received from Iowa to-day. A poll of all save twelve counties in the State shows that the voters are 2 to 1 for McKinley. The twelve counties not polled are strong Republican counties. News from all parts of the West is of a cheering character.

A SCHOOL FIGHT IN KANSAS.

Caused by an Effort to Dispense with the Bible in Exercises.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 13.—A school fight between the people of Canton, McPherson County, is attracting the attention of the people of the entire State.

The Treasurer of the School Board presented a petition to that body, requesting that the reading of the Bible in the schools be dispensed with. A counter-petition, with hundreds of signers, was also presented. An order went forth that the Bible should be read every day.

Friday night, a citizen who is said to be an atheist and a Populist broke into the schoolhouse and tore into shreds a dozen mottoes that referred to God and Christ. This aroused the people of the entire community, causing a division on party lines, and creating a feud as intense and bitter as any of the county seat wars which have raged in Western Kansas.

Talk of Cook in This City.

There was a little talk yesterday about Gubernatorial possibilities, and among the Bryanites many seemed to favor Frederick Cook of Rochester. Mr. Cook is a German, and a man of great wealth. He was elected Secretary of State in 1887.

Those who want him as a candidate have two reasons for doing so. They see the need of his money and they estimate as considerable the influence he would have in securing German votes for Bryan and Sewall.

They are likely, however, to be doomed to disappointment, for according to the statement of a prominent Rochester politician who was in the city yesterday, Mr. Cook declared to him Saturday that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket this year.

Mr. Cook is an advocate of the gold standard. He is a firm friend of Senator Hill, and stands with the latter against the folly of the indorsement of a free-silver plank in the sound-money State of New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Fire last night in the hammock factory of A. V. S. Hicks caused a loss of $8,000. It is supposed the fire was of incendiary origin.

TRAINER, Penn., Sept. 13.—The Delaware Oil Works, owned by Hiram E. Lutz of Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $100,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Hope Sept. 8, via Port Antonio, with fruit to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen, via Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. was sighted south of Fire Island at 9 P. M.

SECRETLY MARRIED AT BELMAR

Herbert S. Cooley and Elizabeth N. Avery Surprise Their Friends.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following notice which appeared in a Highland paper to-day created considerable astonishment and gossip about town:

"MARRIED.

"Cooley—Avery.—At Belmar, N. J., Jan. 24, 1896, by the Rev. C. S. Chattin, Herbert S. Cooley to Elizabeth N. Avery, both of Peekskill."

Herbert S. Cooley is the son of George F. Cooley, a feed and grain merchant of this place. The young man is not of age, and is a medical student in the University of New-York.

Miss Avery is a very pretty and petite girl, about nineteen or twenty years of age. She is the youngest of three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Avery, who reside in a handsome house at 130 Depew Street. Mr. Avery is a wealthy retired brick manufacturer, and, like Mr. Cooley, the father of the bridegroom, is a churchman of prominence. Miss Avery is a great favorite in society.

Mr. Cooley and Miss Avery have been constant companions for several years, and their continued and devoted attention to each other has caused comment in the village. Everybody presumed they were engaged, and their marriage was only supposed to be a matter of time; but that they were married secretly last Winter no one supposed for a moment. The Avery family spends the Summer months at Ocean Grove, N. J., Mr. Avery being a devout Methodist. That probably accounts for the fact that the marriage was solemnized at Belmar, near Ocean Grove, the young couple being well acquainted with that section of the country.

This couple gained much notoriety a year or so ago by sensational stories in some of the New-York papers that they had been married in Jersey City by a Justice of the Peace. The alleged affair excited the village, and, although their names were used and their residences given, they denied that they had been married, or that they had been in that city, and they finally traced the stories to a school friend of Cooley's, who started them as a joke.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooley will probably reside in Peekskill, although they are not to be found to-day.

CHILD'S ERROR KILLS FATHER

She Gave Him a Dose of Oxalic Acid Instead of Epsom Salts.

Jacob Mehboldt, forty-two years old, died at his home, 13 Bremen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning from oxalic acid poisoning, having taken the acid believing that it was epsom salts.

He took a trolley ride Saturday night, did not get home until late yesterday morning, and then asked his daughter for epsom salts. His daughter made up a preparation, and handed it to her father, and, after he had partaken of the draught, he said it tasted queer. He was then taken with cramps, and Dr. George F. Leyh of 71 Jefferson Street was summoned. He ascertained that Mr. Mehboldt was suffering from poison.

It appears that Saturday night it was found there were no salts in Mehboldt's house, and Annie, his twelve-year-old daughter, was

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS RESULTS IN SMALL NET CHANGES.

Less Anxiety over the Political Situation—Confidence in the Victory of Sound Money Inspires Cheerfulness in Business Circles—The Bank of England's Discount Rate Advanced—Gold Imports Large—Bank Conditions Here and Elsewhere.

MONDAY—A. M.

The week ended with prices only slightly changed either way. There was a slight chill on Tuesday, based on the large Democratic majority in Arkansas, but a rally soon wiped out all the losses on that score. Again, on Thursday, when the Bank of England advanced its minimum rate of discount, there was another decline, in sympathy with weakness in the English market, but business on Friday and Saturday was done at advancing prices. Profit taking in the final half hour on Saturday resulted in slight recessions.

Less anxiety over the result of the election in November has been the principal cause of the firmness in the stock market. At one time some people thought that Bryan's success was a possibility, but no level-headed observer of the political situation holds to the idea now. The result is that business circles are more encouraged, and, although the revival as yet has been slight, the future promises to be brighter. The Government crop report for September makes a highly satisfactory showing for everything except cotton, and there is yet time for considerable improvement in that staple. Railway earnings reflect the quiet in general business.

Gold arrivals up to Saturday amounted to about $23,000,000, of which some $14,000,000 came in during the week. A large part of the gold has been turned into the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for legal tenders, and it is probable that the Treasury gold reserve to-day exceeds $113,000,000. Other engagements in London have been made, and it is evident that the movement is by no means over as yet. The Bank of England's advance in the rate of discount on Thursday was really of more concern to Englishmen than to us, although, of course, if the rate should be carried high enough it would check the gold movement to this country. The advance caused weakness in the high-class English investment securities, because it induced their liquidation. Such securities pay less than 3 per cent. interest, but with money at 1 per cent., as it has been in the open market in London for a couple of years, it paid investors to borrow money and buy securities. With the margin between the cost of money and the return on investments reduced to a minimum by the action of the bank, the securities have been sold with the effect of bringing about a universal decline. And, as is always the case, the weakness in London has been reflected in the other security markets of the world, including our own.

Bank failures in New-Orleans, accompanied by a reported heavy defalcation, caused some uneasiness in financial circles, but the steps taken to prevent panic seem to have been effectual. The complications caused a sharp decline in the cotton market, but otherwise have not had adverse influence. The statement of averages issued by the city Clearing House banks on Saturday, was favorable, although the heavy gold movement in progress during the week made it rather complicated. The shipments to the interior were evidently heavy enough to more than balance the legal tenders received from the Treasury in exchange for gold.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Sept. 14, '95.
American Cotton Oil	14	10	22½
American Cotton Oil pf	50	46¾	70½
American Spirits Mfg	6¾	6¾	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf	16½	16	..
*American Sugar Refineries	117⅜	112⅞	103½
*American Sugar Refineries pf	102	100	99
American Telegraph & Cable Co	85	85	..
American Tobacco	67¼	63½	95¼
American Tobacco pf	95½	95½	109
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	12½	11½	..
A., T. & S. F. pf	18½	17⅜	31½
Baltimore & Ohio	14	12⅞	63½
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21½	21½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	86	85	..
Canada Southern	45¾	44½	53¾
Canadian Pacific	58	58	56
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	13¾	31⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	68⅞	65	83¾
Chicago Gas	62	57¾	61⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71⅝	68¾	73½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127½	125	129¾
Chicago & Northwestern	100	97¼	102
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61⅞	58¼	76¼
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L	26½	25	44
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	80	80	87
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	19	37
Columbus Hocking Val. & Tol.	14¾	14½	24¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	55	55	..
Consolidated Gas Company	148	145	143
Delaware & Hudson	121	121	130½
Del., Lack. & Western	158	151	162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43¼	41	52¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	10
Duluth, S. S. & A	4¼	4¼	..
Erie 1st	13	12⅞	..
Erie 1st pf	30	30	..
Erie 2d pf	17½	17½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	27	27	..
General Electric	29½	26¾	36⅜
Homestake	34½	34½	..
Illinois Steel Company	39⅝	37	76½
Iowa Central	7¾	7¼	10¾
Iowa Central pf	26	24	34
Laclede Gas	22⅞	20½	27
Lake Erie & Western	16⅝	15	28¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	68¾	65	78
Lake Shore	145	144	149
Long Island	68	68	..
Louisville & Nashville	42½	39½	61⅝
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	2¾	2	8¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	7	6¼	28¾
Manhattan Con	103⅜	80½	111
*Metropolitan Traction	93¾	92½	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	15	15	24¼
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	39	38	59
Minnesota Iron	51½	49	69
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10	9¾	17¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23⅜	21½	35¾
Missouri Pacific	20½	18½	35½
Mobile & Ohio	17	17	..
*National Lead Company	22¾	20½	33½
National Linseed Oil	15	15	25
New-Jersey Central	102½	100	110
New-York Central	93¼	91½	101¼
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	11¾	10	15⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	28¾	28	31½
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¼	8½	12¾
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23⅝	21½	33¼
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	13½	13½	..
North American	4½	4½	6½
Northern Pacific, all in. paid	12½	11½	..
Nor. Pacific pf., all in. paid	20⅝	19	..
Ontario & Western	13¼	12¾	17
Pacific Mail	19⅝	18	30¼
Phil. & Reading, 3d in. paid	16¾	14⅝	..
P., C. C. & St. Louis	12	11⅞	18¾
P., C. C. & St. Louis pf	45	45	56
Pullman Palace Car Company	145	142	173
St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3½	8
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8¼	8	17
St. Paul & Duluth	17	17	32
St. Paul & Omaha	38¼	37½	41½
Silver bullion certificates	67	67	67¼
Southern Pacific	16½	15⅜	24¾
Southern Railway	7¾	7½	12½
Southern Railway pf	21¾	20	37⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22½	20	40¾
Texas Pacific	6⅝	6½	12
Union Pacific, t. r.	6¼	5¾	14½
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	6
United States Cordage	3⅞	3⅞	..
United States Cordage pf	7¾	7	..
United States Cordage gtd	15	15	..
*United States Leather	8	7½	15½
*United States Leather pf	51¼	48⅞	84½
United States Rubber	18⅝	17	39½
Wabash	5¾	5½	9⅜
Wabash pf	14⅜	13½	21⅞
Western Union Telegraph	82¼	79½	92¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	6¾	15⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24¾	24¾	50
Wisconsin Central	2	2	5¾

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 2@7 per cent., the average for the week being about 5 per cent. Time money was in good demand at 6 per cent. and commission.

Commercial paper showed signs of better demand. Choice bills receivable were quoted at 9 per cent., but only small amounts were placed.

The Bank of England lost £1,323,256 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 56.95, became 56.30. The bank's minimum rate of discount was advanced ½ per cent., to 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 15,670,000f in gold and 3,952,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was easy. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—25@33c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par, telegraphic, 5c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $3 discount; bank, nominal. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¼@65½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50½@52½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $40,722,242, and the exports for the same period $50,943,742. The net exports, therefore, have been $10,221,500. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $41,922,173; in 1894 $70,304,346, and in 1893 $14,263,424.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $539,275. The banks now hold $8,767,825 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $371,300, an increase in specie of $2,764,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $258,000, a decrease in deposits of $1,417,500, and an increase in circulation of $732,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 12,'96.	Sept. 5,'96.	Sept. 14,'95.
Loans	$452,698,800	$453,070,100	$522,698,900
Specie	51,961,800	49,196,900	62,515,500
Legal tender	68,219,000	70,799,600	107,108,800
Net deposits	445,654,300	447,071,800	571,756,200
Circulation	18,711,700	17,979,500	13,663,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 12,'96.	Sept. 5,'96.	Sept. 14,'95.
Specie	$51,961,800	$49,196,900	$62,515,500
Legal tender	68,219,600	70,799,600	107,108,800
Total reserve	$120,181,400	$119,996,500	$169,624,300
Reserve required ag't deposits	111,413,575	111,767,950	142,939,050
Excess reserve ab'e legal requirements	$8,767,825	$8,228,550	$26,685,250

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$8,767,825	1891	$8,722,775
1895	26,685,250	1890	*3,306,925
1894	29,953,700	1889	5,134,775
1893	10,601,700	1888	12,423,575
1892	4,781,975	1887	8,819,675

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil....2¼ | Iowa Central pf....1
Balt. & Ohio....1¼ | L. E. & West. pf....1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q....1⅛ | L., N. A. & Chi. pf..1
C., C. C. & St. L....1 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.2 | Minnesota Iron....3
Del., Lack. & W....2

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....1⅛ | Lake Shore....1
At., T. & S. F. pf....1 | Long Island....2
Chi. & Northwest....1⅛ | N. Y. Central....1⅛
Consolidated Gas....1¼ | N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf....1
Denver & R. G. pf..1⅜ | P., C. C. & St. L. pf.2
Ill. Steel Company....1⅛ | Pullman Car....1
L. E. & Western....1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

B'way & 7th Av con.1⅛ | M. & E. con., gtd..4
B., C. R. & N. 1st..2¼ | Mo., K. & E. 1st...1
Can. Southern 2d....1 | St. S. & W. 1st....1½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911..1 | Nor. Pacific 1st....1
C. & E. Ill con....1¼ | Northwest. gold c..1½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s..2¾ | Ohio South. 1st....5
C., B. & Q., Neb Ext....1 | O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r....1½
Col. & 9th Av. 6s..1 | Pitts. & West. 1st..2
C., H. V. & Tol. 5s..2¼ | Rich. & Dan. 6s....1¼
Den. & R. G. 4s....1½ | St.L.& S. F. gen. 5s.2
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st.3 | St. P. & O. con..2½
Erie prior lien....1 | St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s....1½
Ga. Pacific 1st....1½ | St.P.,M. & M.con. 6s.1
Iowa Cent. 1st....1 | T. C. & I. 1st, T....6½
Laclede Gas 1st....1½ | Union Elev. 1st....1
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s.2¼ | U. Pac. 1st, 1896..1¼
Mid. of N. J. 1st....1¼ | U. Pac. 1st, 1897..2
M., L. S. & W. 1st..3 | U. Pac. 1st, 1899....2
Mob. & Ohio gen....1½

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj..1¼ | R. G. West. 1st....1¼
C. & E. Ill. gen....1¼ | Rock Isl. deb. 5s....1½
Iron M. 1st ext. 5s..3 | S. Pac., Cal., con 5s.1
Kan. Pac. con. cfs..2 | Wabash 2d....1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 10, 1896	£42,721,027	....
Sept. 12, 1895	41,899,616	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 10, 1896	81,214,142	£50,014,200
Sept. 12, 1895	81,204,049	50,177,915

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 10, 1896	29,693,534	18,846,766
Sept. 12, 1895	34,838,457	14,229,793

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 10, 1896	29,023,000	12,824,000
Sept. 12, 1895	21,298,000	13,168,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 10, 1896	8,528,000	10,410,000
Sept. 12, 1895	8,064,000	11,811,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 10, 1896	2,634,000	6,853,000
Sept. 12, 1895	4,285,000	6,893,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 10, 1896	2,789,333	1,394,667
Sept. 12, 1895	2,909,333	1,454,667
Total last week	£196,603,036	£96,342,723
Week ended Sept. 3	198,431,467	96,774,246
Corresponding week last year	193,072,056	99,102,015

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,040,207
Corresponding week 1895	10,719,812
Since Jan. 1, 1896	319,331,634
Corresponding period 1895	370,294,684

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$9,123,750
Corresponding week 1895	6,907,592
Since Jan. 1, 1896	234,302,811
Corresponding period 1895	233,368,514

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$14,535,884
Corresponding week 1895	43,371
Since Jan. 1, 1896	42,486,824
Corresponding period 1895	24,657,053

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,115,050
Corresponding week 1895	71,190,232
Since Jan. 1, 1896	85,805,078
Corresponding period 1895	91,787,698

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Sept. 12	$430,258,378
*Balances for week ending Sept. 12	26,161,945
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 5	477,538,834
Balances for week ending Sept. 5	28,927,368
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 29	416,580,211
Balances for week ending Aug. 29	27,413,475
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 22	441,280,490
Balances for week ending Aug. 22	27,429,227
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 15	467,685,884
Balances for week ending Aug. 15	29,172,898
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 8	502,877,383
Balances for week ending Aug. 8	32,593,038

*For five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—Our market has not responded to the improved feeling in the East, and with one or two exceptions prices are unchanged. Westinghouse Air Brake is higher at 160 bid, 165 asked. The Directors of the company will meet the coming week to declare the quarterly dividend, and the market is evidently discounting the expectation that the dividend will be 5 per cent, regular and 5 per cent. extra, as this was the rate paid during the last year. The recent annual statement show the largest net earnings in the history of the company. Philadelphia Gas is slightly higher, but inactive. There has been no movement of note in the tractions, and none is likely until the public learns whether the Drexel & Co. receipts, due on Oct. 1, will be paid in cash or in preferred stock of the Consolidated Traction Company. The local money market continues very close, and there is no abatement in the demand for currency. Comparatively speaking, labor is better employed in Pittsburg than in any other large city in the country. The reconstruction of the traction systems and the public works in progress call for large semi-monthly pay rolls, and bankers say the currency does not appear to return to the channels of trade as freely as formerly, hence the scarcity of notes of small denomination. Discounts are dull, but very firm, at 6 per cent. on call and time loans.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

Reliable Carpets. Beautiful Fall patterns now ready. Lowest Prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	17⅛	17½
Central Traction Company	..	28½
Citizens' Traction Company	54¾	55
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley	..	21
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction Co.	14¾	15
Consolidated Traction Company	7	7¼
Duquesne Traction Company	33	33
Pgh., Allg'y & Manchester	..	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	160	165

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Although there was very little in the way of news to affect the prices for local securities there were a good many changes in the bid and asked prices. Bank shares came in for a share of the activity and sales of the First National and Exchange Banks were made at the bid prices. The bond market was irregular. A block of Union Railway 5s and Troy City Railway bonds, which were offering, have been withdrawn. Albany Railway 5s are offered at 111 and interest. Among the changes for local stocks the figures for New-York Air Brake and Hudson River Telephone are lower. It is said that to-day or Monday the laying of the tracks on the Cohoes and Watervliet Turnpike will be begun, and that it is the intention to connect the Cohoes City and Troy City Railroads at once. When this is done, it is said, the White Line cars of the Troy City Railway will be sent over the Cohoes City Railway tracks to Watervliet, over the Congress Street bridge to Troy, and then return via their present route over Green Island, thus making a new belt line. The Cohoes City Railway is also to be connected at Watervliet with the Albany Railway. This arrangement, it is understood, has been agreed to by both the Albany and Troy City Railways. The annual report of the Albany Railway for the year ended June 30 has been filed with the State Board, and shows up splendidly. The gross earnings from operation were $536,926; operating expenses, $342,568; other income, $5,445; fixed charges, $81,848; net income, $117,955; dividend, $81,742; surplus, $36,212; deficit up to June 30, 1895, $16,766; total surplus June 30, 1896, $19,445. Betterments during the year were $153,625. The cash on hand is $5,780.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	178
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132½
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	133	134
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	59	59¼
Commerce Insurance Company	110	..
Commercial Union Telegraph (ins.)	108	110
Consolidated Car Heating Company	50	60
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	45	..
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	50	65
Mechanics & Farmers'	202	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	150	151
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	350	..
National Exchange Bank	90½	92½
†New-York Air Brake Company	10	12
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	..
New-York State Bank	220	230
Park Bank	125	130
Rensselaer & Saratoga	170	180
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110	115
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	101
Union Railway Co. of New-York	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	98	100
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	100½
Westcott Express Company	15	25
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	205
Manufacturers' National Bank	205	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	170	180
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	80	90
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	100	105
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company stock	126	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	112	113
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	107	110
Troy Railroad Company	86	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	100	105

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.—The local stock market continues dull, with no feature of note. Prices show little or no change, and but few shares have changed hands. Some small lots of Old National Bank have sold at 109½@107. Industrial Trust Company has sold at 100½, and Rhode Island Electric Protective at 116. The local money market is firm. Rates for commercial paper rule from 8 to 10 per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton 8 per cent.

Messrs. Miller, Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	44½		Merchants'	64	
Atlantic	32	35½	Mechanics'	49¾	
Black. Canal	21½	24	N. Comme'e.	39	42½
City	..	61	Providence	750	..
Commercial	..	46¼	Phenix	..	75
Eagle	51	55	R. Island	..	23
Fifth	..	45	R. Williams.	..	69
First	110	..	Second	..	128
Fourth	..	120	Third	..	90
Globe	53	..	Traders'	..	45½
High Street	60	..	Westm'ster	59	..
Manufact's	140	142½	Weybosset	..	..

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..	Slater 158 ..
Pacific	67	..	

TRUST COMPANIES.

*Industrial	100	104	U. Trust Co. 50 ..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	165	..	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds 130
Prov. & Wor.	245	..	

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	200		N. & P. W. pf. 96
Am. Supply	70		P. Hafreoth. 36 45
A. & Sims	25		R. I. Perkins H. S. .. 40
Gorham Mfg. pf.	110	113	R. I. P. H. Co. pf 100 106 72½
Mosler Safe			

INSURANCE.

Equitable	..	52½	Prov. W. 52
Merchants'	49	..	

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Nar. Elec.	78¼	80¼	R. I. Elec. Protect	122	
Prov. Gas	82	85			
Paw. Gas	..	82	Woon. Elec. ..	110	
Prov. Tel	78½	81			

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & S. S. S.	110	..	R. I. S. D.	..	70 ..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 1 per cent. It is likely that gold will be sent to Russia, and also to Egypt, in payment for the large cotton crop there. The American requirements dominated the situation. Silver was flat. The stock market suffered by the raising of the discount rate of the Bank of England. Consols fell 2⅞. In American railroad securities alone was an increased business done. Northern Pacific advanced ½. These declines were made: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and Illinois Central, each 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ¾; Central Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Norfolk and Western, each ¼.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following parcels of real estate will be sold at auction to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise stated:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 972 and 974 Boston Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 53.8 by 96 by 50 by 76.5, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,050; auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JOHN FILS COMMITS SUICIDE.

Inhales Illuminating Gas in a Brooklyn Hotel.

John Fils, one of the best-known Austrians in Brooklyn, committed suicide in Muller's Hotel, at Fulton Street and Alabama Avenue, that city, yesterday, by asphyxiation. He was found lying in bed with a rubber tube in his mouth, the other end of which was attached to a gas jet.

Mr. Fils was fifty-four years old and was a clothing cutter. He had been in business for himself on Cortlandt Street, this city, but about six months ago gave up business and was employed by a Brooklyn tailoring firm.

He left home Thursday morning and promised to return in time for dinner. He failed to return, and later news was conveyed to his wife that he had committed suicide.

Fils had frequently said that years ago he was the private interpreter for Lord Dufferin. He had visited St. Petersburg and Rome, and while in Constantinople, he said, he met the Sultan and had an honor conferred upon him.

He spoke seven languages. Only a short time ago he entered the civil service examination for interpreter in Brooklyn, but declined to go through the examination, as he said the examiners asked ridiculous questions which had no bearing on the question of a man's fitness to be an interpreter.

He was twice married, and was the father of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. His second wife and his children live at 113 Court Street, Brooklyn.

He was a member of the Masonic Veterans, Knights of Honor, Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Midnight Quartet Club, Lessing Quartet Club, Saengerbund Society, and sang in the German church on Schermerhorn Street.

His wife yesterday said he had acted strangely since the hot weather of a few weeks ago, and she thinks the heat had affected his mind.

Academy of Design Exhibition.

The fifteenth Autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on Monday, Nov. 23, and close on Saturday, Dec. 19. The only exhibits eligible are original works in oil, pastel, or sculpture by living artists, which have never before been publicly exhibited in New-York or Brooklyn. Exhibits will be received only on Thursday, Oct. 29, to Saturday, Oct. 31, inclusive. Not more than three works by any artist will be exhibited. All exhibits will be subject to the judgment of the following Jury of Selection: Academicians—Horace W. Robbins, William L. Sonntag, Louis C. Tiffany, L. G. Sellstedt, Augustus St. Gaudens, D. W. Tryon, R. M. Shurtleff, Arthur F. Tait, Louis Moeller; Associates—A. T. Bricher, Fidelia Bridges, B. West Clinedinst. Hanging Committee—R. M. Shurtleff, Louis Moeller, B. West Clinedinst. The Department of Schools will open on Oct. 5 and close on May 15.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—De McNicoll Pottery Company vs. Johnson. 2—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 3—Ohayon vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. 4—Stout vs. Levy. 5—Finch vs. Finch. 6—York Haven Paper Company vs. Walter. 7—Titus vs. Bier. 8—Clausen vs. Clausen. 9—Fermelin vs. Anderson. 10—Streppone vs. Reiss. 11—Smith vs. Smith. 12—Matter of Henry. 13—Jordan vs. Alfke. 14—Corbett vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 15—Daily vs. Husted. 16—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 17—Bergen vs. Kumisky. 18—Wolf vs. Hauck. 19—Megill vs. Magic Introduction Company. 20—Porter vs. Porter & Gilmour. 21—Matter of Whitehead. 22—Grant vs. Monheimer. 23—Lent vs. Lent. 24—Metcalfe vs. Ryman. 25—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Powers. 26—Terrill vs. Schwalk. 27—Ford vs. O'Connor. 28—Permut vs. Dvorkin. 29—Dvorkin vs. Permut. 30—Boehm vs. Shea. 31—Cooper vs. Cooper. 32—Robinson vs. Robinson. 33—Farber vs. Kuharich. 34—Schneittacher vs. H. B. Claflin Company. 35—Wilson Brothers' Woodenware and Toy Company vs. Rice. 36—Barrere vs. Barrere. 37—Matter of Kelley. 38—West Virginia Pulp Company vs. Susquehanna Water Power and Pulp Company. 39—Lowe vs. Lowe. 40—Borland vs. Levy. 41—Cohen vs. Rodgers. 42—Penebe vs. Wynkoop. 43—Army and Navy Imp. Company vs. same. 44—United States and South America Investment Company vs. same. 45—Bankers' Investment and Trust Company vs. same. 46—Salomon vs. same. 47—Asheley vs. same. 48—Trustees, Executors and Savings Insurance Company vs. same. 49—Mercantile Investment and General Trust Company vs. same. 50—Ridgway vs. Stayton. 51—Matter of Himmburger. 52—Judger vs. The Mayor, &c. 53—Seaboard National Bank vs. American Tract Society. 54—Matter of Gleeson. 55—Gleeson vs. Garvin. 56—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company. 57—Amuro vs. Buchignani. 58—Foss vs. Clark. 59—Loew vs. Kuhnle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold S.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1100, 1135, 1112, 1159, 1160, 1164, 1172, 1177, 1181, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1170, 1219.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 267—Estate of Mary Wade, at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—Robert Peel, Emilie Barteils, John F. Meyer, William D. Cahill, Rebecca Scott, Maurice Ahern, Henry Hanson, Mary Spellman, Charles Schultz, and Eleanor V. M. Bloomfield, at 10:30 A. M.; James Smith, Mary Johnson, and Mary M. Sands, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Stokes vs. Fischer—Lawrence Godkin. Vietor vs. Scott—Lewis L. Delafield. Vietor vs. French—Lewis L. Delafield. Marks vs. Bannockburn Mills—A Walker Otis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:39|Sun sets...6:11|Moon sets..10:57

HIGH WATER SEPT. 14.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:35 A. M.	12:57 A. M.	2:46 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:33 P. M.	3:22 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (MONDAY,) SEPT. 14.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aller	Bremen	Sept. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 10

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 4
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Curacao	Sept. 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Sept. 5

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 13
Majestic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 9
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Spree	Bremen	Sept. 8

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 12
Hekla	Christiansand	Sept. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Sept. 5
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10

FRIDAY, SEPT 18.

Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Sept. 12
Prussia	Hamburg	Sept. 6
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Paso	Sept. 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Sept. 16	Galveston.	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Yumuri	Sept. 18	Gonaives	24 State St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'ke	Sept. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Atlanca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Masdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 13.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Wards, Genoa July 24, via Naples, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 P. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Nickle.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Verries, Marseilles Aug. 22 via Naples 27th, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Astral, (Br.,) Richardson, Shields, Aug. 31, in ballast to W. W. Hurlburt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at S P. M. 12th, and anchored.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston Sept. 11, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool Sept. 2, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Mab, (Br.,) Rasmussen, Hamburg Aug. 30, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Colombia, (Norw.,) Berg, Bocas del Toro Sept. 5, with fruit to W. W. Hurlburt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Energie, for Flushing; Francisco, for Hull; Ravensdale, for Greytown.

Bark V. Birkedal, for Holsingberg, Sweden.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, from Yokohama, &c., for New-York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) from New-York, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Lebeouf, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

EXCURSIONS.

GLEN ISLAND

WILL CLOSE Wednesday Sept. 16th

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. South 5th Street, Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 3.50, 5.50 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 3.45, 4.15 P. M. 45th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. LEAV.: GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St. Piers, 1.2 M., 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. For 45th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 10.30 A. M., 1.30, 6.30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.
Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens Oct. 1.
315 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
108 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 30 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.

The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

622 FIFTH AVE.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.
Reopens Oct. 1.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
of
MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL,
New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)
6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
623 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 53D ST.
A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialities. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1896.
NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys: prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.
7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St.
Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (Episcopal.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15, 9 Oak Terrace, Orange, N. J.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
77th school year begins September 23d.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST.
32d year begins Sept. 28.
Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.
Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
676 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

Daheim Preparatory Institute, Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

PRATT INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day classes will begin work Sept. 21; evening classes Sept. 23.
High School, Departments of Fine Arts, Domestic Art, Domestic Science, Science and Technology, Kindergartens, Libraries, and Museums.
For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, SING SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
82d year. Newly fitted gymnasium. Separate primary department. References: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D. Send for handsome year book.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, New-Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, $700.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE STILL IN DOUBT where to send your boy to school, write to us and see if we cannot meet your wishes. BETTS ACADEMY, Stamford, Conn.

RECTORY SCHOOL (BOYS), NEW-MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn. Thorough preparatory work. Numbers limited. Healthful location. REV. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., Rector.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparation. Reopens Sept. 17. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

$175 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION; SEMINARY, (girls;) Military Academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

MISS BILLINGE'S SCHOOL For Young Girls, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23. Prepares for College.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School (Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1896. LL. B. after three years' evening course. LL. B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE.
A DAY SCHOOL for young men; thorough instruction in bookkeeping, stenography, and all commercial branches at moderate cost; free use of gymnasium, library, &c.; term opens Wednesday, September 23. For prospectus, apply to B. A. BARLOW, Jr., Educational Director, 4th Av. and 23d St., New-York.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS, (Lyceum School of Acting,) Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City. FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, Pres. Thirteenth year begins in October. Write for catalogue.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Servia*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Servia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg and Bremen must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland and Germany must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1896.

BOARDERS WANTED.

30TH ST., 357 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; four rooms; every convenience; superior table board; reference.

79th ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; handsomely furnished house; neighborhood unexceptionable; table all that could be desired.

58th ST, 79 EAST.—Second floor, with private bath; also third-floor front room; references exchanged.

HANDSOME OFFICE, OCCUPIED BY PHYSIcian five years, to let, with board; responsible parties. Address 66 West 38th St.

MADISON AV., 1,967 and 1,969, NEAR 125TH St.—Desirable rooms in corner house; first-class table; dining room on parlor floor; moderate terms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21st ST., 447 WEST.—Especially suitable accommodations for physician; private family; good location; reasonable rates.

32d ST., 2 WEST.—Single rooms, with board, for gentlemen; references.

56 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Handsome rooms for gentlemen; light breakfast; references exchanged.

58 EAST 66th ST.—Floor, two large rooms, with private bath; together or singly; one or two gentlemen; private family; references.

147 WEST 45TH.—Superior accommodations; private family; newly furnished suites; modern; gentlemen only; references.

LADY HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOUSE NEAR Waldorf wishes to let two large, elegantly furnished rooms, bath, to gentlemen; board optional; references. Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A small family consisting of two gentlemen, lady, child of four, and nurse, desire ample accommodations with small private family, where there are no children or boarders; must be situated between 58th, 80th, Park, and Columbus Avs.; references exchanged; will pay $200 a month. Address C. C. L., Box 101, Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $80 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM | Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM
Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 16 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept. 16, noon | Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM
Westernland, Se. 23, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 P.M. | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 17, noon
Etruria, Oct. 3, noon | Lucania, Oct. 24, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Furnessia.....Sept. 26 | Anchoria.....Oct. 17
Cabin, $45 to $60; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Sept. 26, 3 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ROUND THE WORLD

Having completed the limited number of our first **Round the World Party** this season, we are now registering names for the **Second Section,** which sails from **San Francisco** by s. s. "China" on October 8.

PALESTINE.

The **Fall Party** for **Palestine** will sail by the s. s. **"Fulda"** from **New-York, September 26.** A number of ladies and gentlemen being booked for the tour, it is very desirable that immediate application be made to secure accommodation. Programmes and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 15
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 18
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Sept. 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 158d St. 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 129d St. 6:30, connecting with D. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga,

DANGERS OF THE ORINOCO

W. B. SCHOFIELD'S STORY OF THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

Steam Launch Made Slow Progress Against the River's Swift Current and Numerous Whirlpools—Difficulty in Securing Food and Fuel—Tortured by the Mosquitoes and Frightened by the Tigers—Well Treated by Natives.

W. B. Schofield, son of Major Gen. Schofield, has just returned from a business trip to Venezuela, where he had a most thrilling experience. Mr. Schofield is at present a guest at the Grand Hotel, and yesterday he told a party of friends of the experiences that he had while traveling up the Orinoco River. Mr. Schofield, before beginning the story, remarked that nobody but Rudyard Kipling could tell it in a manner that would really do it justice.

"I left for Venezuela on June 27, accompanied by two companions," said Mr. Schofield. "Not knowing much regarding the navigation of the Orinoco River, we navigated it with a steam launch 37 feet in length. We went to Venezuela on board a sailing vessel; reaching the mouth of the river we found that it would not be practicable for the vessel to tow our launch up the river, for there was very little breeze.

"Having fitted out our launch, we started upon our journey with a pilot and two men who ran the craft. The pilot, by the way, was a little stiff in his manner toward me at the start, for he had received the impression that I was an Englishman. When this was corrected and he learned that I was an American he became most affable, and remarked that he and I were fellow-countrymen.

"We had not proceeded very far up the river before we realized that we had a difficult undertaking. The current of the river is extremely swift, and frequently miniature whirlpools are encountered. Some of these are very strong, and with a launch only 37 feet long, as we had, it was very hard work overcoming these treacherous obstacles. As a result of these whirlpools and the swift current we did not make anything like the speed that we had expected, and our supply of provisions and fuel began to run very low. There was no immediate prospect of replenishing these.

"It was much easier to economize with the little food we had left than it was with the fuel. In order to carry our boat along against the current and through the whirlpools it was very necessary to keep on a full head of steam. The soil along the river is most fertile, and everything grows in great profusion. It is a regular jungle along the banks, and to a stranger it would appear that fuel could readily be secured. Not so, however. The timber and all sorts of wood are very green, and of course could not be utilized for fuel. A person might travel ten miles through this dense bush without finding a dead tree.

An Unpleasant Prospect.

"Our only hope, then, for replenishing our supply of fuel was in reaching some settlement, and there was none very near. Our state of mind can well be imagined. Out of fuel and out of food, that we would either end our existence in a watery grave or would starve to death was ever present in our minds. The river is prolific in caribe fish and crocodiles which average twenty feet in length.

"These caribe fish travel in large shoals, and if a person should fall overboard and come in contact with one of these shoals they would reduce his body to a skeleton in about two minutes. If this was not to be our fate, the only other alternative to think of was to be eaten by crocodiles. I can assure you these were not pleasant thoughts during our weary days.

"About the only satisfaction myself and companions had as we pondered over such a fate was to shoot the crocodiles. We found this was small satisfaction. Unless you hit one of these reptiles in the eye or just behind the ear, a bullet has no effect on them. I saw them shot in the head. They would simply raise a little out of the water and shake their heads and pay no further attention to the attack.

Found Fuel and Food.

"When we had nearly exhausted our supply of fuel and our provisions were at a very low ebb, we came to a litle creek which emptied into the river. The pilot then gladdened our hearts by announcing that we were near Manoa. It is delightful to look back to that moment now, after the danger is all passed, and contemplate it. Well, we reached Manoa all right. There is an American company operating iron mines there. By the way, the ore is very rich, and is shipped from there to Philadelphia. Of course we got plenty of fuel and a good supply of food, such as it was. However, it served to keep body and soul together. Then we started out again.

"The further we proceeded the rougher was the river. It finally became so wide at one point that it might be described as an inland sea, and a very choppy one at that. Early one morning, after we had been anchored for the night, (for we never dared to travel except in daylight,) we lost our anchor. Our litle craft began drifting and we realized our perilous position. There was a large rock projecting from the bank within forty feet of the boat.

"With the assistance of the pilot and the men employed on the boat I got a lot of scrap iron together, with which I improvised another anchor. I look back at it now as a very humorous event, and never think of it without feeling inclined to laugh. One of my companions, believing that his moments were numbered, undressed himself, and, taking a pail, began dipping up water from the river, with which he drenched his body. After we had utilized the improvised anchor I directed my attention to the curious actions of my companion. I was inclined to think for a moment that he had suddenly become bereft of his senses owing to fear. I asked him what he meant.

"'My idea of supreme happiness is when I am taking a bath,' he said. 'I have always felt that when the hour arrived for me to die, that I would like to be in a bathtub. I thought we were about to start for the next world, and as there was no bathtub to utilize, I have been bathing in this fashion, as you see.'

Watching for Man-Eaters.

"The next night we came to a little opening in which was situated a deserted Indian hut. The trees and branches extended over the river bank, and we were often able to tie the launch up to the limbs of some tree, which we did this night, and went ashore. We thought it would be a nice change to fix our hammocks up in this hut. We started to carry this arrangement into effect when one of the natives in the crew came along and said that a peculiar odor in the hut indicated that it was the lair of tigers. He advised us to get away as fast as possible. I can assure you that we lost no time in returning to our launch.

"Getting on board as quickly as possible, we each secured a rifle. It was not practicable to move the boat in the darkness, so we sat up all night upon the deck of the launch with rifles cocked and in hand, waiting for the tiger to come along. However, none appeared. The next day we stopped at another hut, occupied by some Indians, and we were informed that but very recently two travelers had taken possession of the old deserted hut which we had visited the night before with the intention of spending the night, just as we had intended to do. While the men were asleep a tiger entered, injuring one of them and killing the other.

"New encounters confronted us when we reached Barancas, which is the first port of entry on the river, and where we expected to get a new supply of provisions and fuel. We were able to get very little. What few things we secured were onions, for which we paid 20 cents a pound; potatoes, at 15 cents a pound, and soda crackers, at 40 cents a pound. All these things were imported. I found that nearly all food is imported. We could not find native sweet potatoes. I was informed that the ground is so very fertile that it is almost impossible to keep the weeds down, and therefore almost impossible to raise anything in this section of Venezuela except a little corn. They could raise a good many other things if the ground was properly tilled.

"It was with the customs officers that we had our great trouble at this place. We went to Venezuela, as I have said, on a sailing vessel with the launch, and we were just like so much freight. We had no registry or clearing papers for the launch. There is a very kindly feeling toward Americans, and after we had explained the situation we were given clearing papers, and our little launch became known as the American steamship Augusta. Then we hoisted the Venezuelan flag and the Stars and Stripes.

"We tried to feel as proud of our craft as if she was an ocean greyhound, but it was impossible to imagine this very long after we got into the swift currents again. We again felt the need of food and fuel. After trying experiences similar to our former ones, we reached Castillo de Guiana, which is a military station. It is a very picturesque spot, and there is a large fort there which commands the river. However, I think any one of our naval vessels could thoroughly demolish this fort and proceed upon its way up the Orinoco.

Comparatively Cool Nights.

"There was one very pleasant recollection of the trip, and that was the comparatively cool nights. Considering that we were in low land, which is not more than fifteen feet above the sea level, one would not expect to have been so comfortable as we were. During the same period traveling on the Missouri or the Mississippi, a person would not, I think, be as free from the torture of heat. Several nights I slept under a blanket.

"Our great difficulty at night was in protecting ourselves from the mosquitoes. The Jersey or Long Island mosquitoes cannot compare with the Venezuela species. The Venezuelan insect is to be found not only in greater numbers, but in greater variety. There is the smaller mosquito, that can go through any net with great convenience, so that there is no escaping them. Its bite is more poisonous than those of the big fellows."

Here Mr. Schofield held out his hands to exhibit several scars as souvenirs of the South American mosquito.

"Another peculiar thing about these mosquitoes," continued Mr. Schofield, "is that they travel in a body. One night my companions and the members of the crew went on land to sleep. I slept on the deck of the launch. Those on land were not more than sixty feet away, and they were kept awake all night fighting mosquitoes. They remarked to each other that the pests were probably even more industrious out on the river where the launch was. Forgetting their own troubles, they expressed regret for my suffering. Not a mosquito came near me, and I slept soundly all night.

"Once again before reaching Ciudad Bolivar we had an experience that wasn't calculated to do our nerves much good. It was where the river forked, and there were several curves and a number of rocks projecting into the stream. The propeller became disabled by being clogged by weeds. We were fearful lest the launch should drift against these rocks and be shattered. One of the men, however, swam under the boat and managed to get the weeds out of the propeller. That was the last of our trouble, and we reached Ciudad Bolivar in safety. I do not suppose any party ever reached a destination with a greater feeling of joy than we did. It will be hardly necessary to say that we did not return in the launch."

Gold Reports Exaggerated.

"A London newspaper said some weeks ago that there were some rich finds of gold in Venezuela. Did you hear anything about them?" Mr. Schofield was asked.

"No; I heard of no great discoveries of recent date. I think the reports of gold mining in Venezuela are greatly exaggerated. The remark made in regard to Cripple Creek could be well applied to the Venezuelan gold fields."

"What did you think of the Venezuelan Indians as compared with ours?"

"The Venezuelan Indians are very faithful creatures. They are very loyal, and, if they start out with you, you can depend upon it they will stand by you. They are more industrious than our Indians. True, they do not work very hard, because it is not necessary. They live on very little. Those who live in the bush, away from the towns, are very simple, as, for instance, an experience which I had with one the first day of our journey will show. The Indian's only idea of value is a sinco fuerte, which represents $5 in gold. The Indian to whom I refer had a lot of fish, for which he asked us a sinco fuerte. Instead we gave him a drink of whisky, a plate of soup, and a couple of handfuls of hard tack. He was very much satisfied with his bargain, and seemed to think he had imposed upon us.

"The Indians look down upon the negroes as their inferiors, although there is no clashing between the two races. You will see the negro and the Indian working and eating together. When the blacks have any white blood in their veins, they resent being classed as negroes or as belonging to that race. They call themselves Americans or Venezuelans. I found the people in Venezuela of the better class to be very polite and straightforward in their dealings. I am very much pleased with the treatment we received at their hands."

NEW WINDOWS AT ST. ANDREW'S

Two Arnott Memorials Seen for the First Time Yesterday.

Two handsome memorial windows in American opalescent glass, which have just been placed in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, were seen by the congregation for the first time yesterday. The windows are the work of Maitland Armstrong of this city, the drawings having been made by his daughter, Miss Helen Maitland Armstrong, and have been erected by Mrs. Arnott in memory of her husband, William H. Arnott.

Each window contains the life-size figure of an archangel. In one of them appears the figure of St. Gabriel, and in the other that of St. Michael. St. Gabriel holds in his hand a branch of annunciation lilies, and is clothed in a robe of varying tints of pink and purple. St. Michael, "the great Prince," and "Lord of Souls," is clad in golden armor, which the artist has fashioned as if for a mediaeval knight. Over his shoulder hangs a rich crimson cloak, while in his right hand he holds a balance, and in his left the hilt of his drawn sword.

The figures face each other, and the purple and silver wings of the archangel rise above them in the pointed Gothic type of windows. Back of the heads of the figures are bright halos, bearing the inscriptions: "Sanctus Gabriel," and "Sanctus Michael Angelus," respectively.

MRS. CONNOLLY A LOYAL WIFE.

Refused to Testify as to Her Husband's Alleged Brutality.

Mrs. Annie Connolly, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, refused to take an oath, when called to the witness stand in the case of her husband, James Connolly, a gashouse employe, who is charged with having thrown her from the second story of a fire-escape.

Magistrate Flammer was about to commit her for contempt, after she had repeatedly refused to be sworn, when she finally yielded to the advice of her husband's counsel and took the oath. She said she did not know how she came to fall. She admitted that her husband had been drinking and that they had indulged in some angry words just before she fell.

Policeman Manning of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said he knew of a car driver who had stated he saw Connolly throw his wife from the fire escape. The case was adjourned to give the policeman an opportunity to search for the car driver.

Found Dead in Central Park.

The body of a man, about thirty-five years old, and supposed to be a German, was found on the lawn in Central Park, opposite West Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday morning. The man was five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. His general appearance indicated that he had been the victim of consumption.

THEY DENY THE CHARGES

NO FRAUD ON GOVERNMENT, JUNK DEALERS SAY.

Those Who Purchased the Discarded Goods at the Sale of Lighthouse Material Declare that Fair Prices Were Paid, Although They Admit that Certain Men Were Selected to Do the Bidding and Resales Were Afterward Made.

The accusations of fraud against a number of junk and metal dealers in connection with the recent sale of lighthouse material at Tompkinsville, S. I., made by Patrick F. McLaughlin of 135 Avenue D and other junk dealers, which were published yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, were read with much interest by persons connected with that auction. The truth of some of Mr. McLaughlin's statements was admitted, but some were declared to be exaggerations.

"It is customary," said Francis Bannerman, one of the dealers named by Mr. McLaughlin as a principal in the auction "ring," "for the junk dealers to get together before an auction sale and select certain ones to buy for the others. Sometimes I have to employ men to bid for me at an auction because the crowd will follow my lead if they know I want a particular article, and bid it up so that I can't afford to buy it.

"Now, McLaughlin and the others who make these charges simply didn't have money enough to come into the pool. If a man has money he can get in; otherwise he cannot. These men were content to take the eleven-dollar bonus until they found that others would afterward receive more, and then they squealed.

"These men don't 'come into court with clean hands.' I suppose the four men who were selected to buy at this auction put up $500 each for security and as a guarantee that they would resell to the crowd, because that is customary.

"My bill was not resold at a bonus, for it only amounted to $3. I bought seventeen life preservers, which I will have to clean nd fix up before I can sell. It doesn't pay to buy a large lot of goods at the lighthouse station on account of the steep hill. A horse can't drag a truck up it, and lighterage costs a good deal from there.

"The four brass cannon which my brother, William Bannerman, bought, were made in 1857, and are old-fashioned and only fit for old metal. The muskets were made in 1830 or 1840 by Eli Whitney, and weighed ten pounds each. There was a lot of old Ballard and Spencer carbines in fair condition, but they were from thirty to sixty years old.

"The Government might have got more for the stuff, but it received a fair price. The trouble with such auction sales is that worthless stuff is mixed with good material so that a buyer has to take them together. In that way he gets a lot of excellent things for little, but has to pay heavy for useless stuff, so that the average is about fair."

"The stuff was bought cheap," said Emanuel Kahn of Kahn Brothers, "but it is always so at auction sales. This was the first auction of the kind I ever attended, and I don't ever want to get in with such a crowd again.

"My bill was sold to Philip Lewinske without my knowledge. I wasn't at the United States Hotel meeting, but I guess Mr. McLaughlin and his associates were not threatened with personal violence. I think they are angry because they didn't get some stuff, but if a man hasn't money he can't buy. The stuff I bought I got cheap. Some of it was worth more than I gave for it, and some less."

"Nothing happened at my store," said H. E. Berliner of 307 Pearl Street, "except a big fight. Some junkmen whom I knew asked me for permission to meet there, and I consented; but while the meeting was in session a howling mob of disgruntled men came there and burst in the doors, demanding money which they said was due them.

"I never saw anything like it. The majority looked like tramps, and they created so much noise that a police Captain came around to see if there was a riot. I feared the gang would steal my stock, and told them to get out, and they went. The next day my neighbors wanted to know what the crowd of Wall Street brokers were doing in my office.

"If Government officials would assort the stuff they put up at auction, separating the good from the bad, it would sell for what it is worth, but when inferior stuff is mixed with good, purchasers will not pay high prices for it."

REAL CAUSE OF LOW WAGES.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Says Immigration Should Be Restricted.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached last night on the subject, "Unrestricted Immigration the Real Cause of the Laboring Man's Low Wages" at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard. He said:

"I believe that I express the conservative opinion of thoughtful men everywhere when I say that we have now reached a period when immigration is not advantageous to the country or to the immigrant. The revolution that threatens our Republic is the legitimate result of our unrestricted immigration. This country is compelled to solve a question of non-employment for Europe as well as for itself. We have not as a Nation done the just thing to our laboring men by making them compete with the labor market of the world.

"As a practical solution of all the difficulties which the immigration problem presents I would suggest vigorous enforcement of the laws now excluding paupers, invalids, and criminals, and a passport system such as they have in Europe, enabling our authorities to return at the expense of the steamship companies, all persons who become dependent in a year, or whose record is found to be criminal.

"Let not more than 2,000 be permitted to land in any one week. Let an educational restriction be put upon immigration, so that those not able to read and write in their own tongue be excluded. Let the steamship companies which violate the laws be prohibited from entering our ports at all. Let labor organizations do something practical, and stop this vast horde of European laborers coming in to degrade American wages to the European standard."

No Reference to the Dispute.

It was expected by some members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, that the pastor, the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, would make some reference in his sermon yesterday morning to the dispute among the parishioners over the rental of the church building to the Congregation Beth-Israel for services during the Jewish holidays, but he did not. In his invocation he asked God's blessing upon that congregation, and prayed that the Jewish people be numbered among His chosen ones.

Bancroft Taking in Ammunition.

The crew of the cruiser Bancroft, which is lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., was very busy yesterday getting the vessel ready for her trip to Constantinople. A large quantity of ammunition was put aboard. She will be ready to sail in a short time.

JAMES LEWIS BURIED.

Many Prominent Players Attend His Funeral Services.

Funeral services over the body of James Lewis were held at 2 o'clock yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, (the Little Church Around the Corner,) in West Twenty-ninth Street.

The pall bearers were Augustin Daly, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, Sol Smith Russell, George Clarke, the oldest member of Daly's company; William Sampson, the youngest member of the company, and John Drew. Mrs. Lewis was attended by W. T. Perkins, a nephew of Mr. Lewis and his only living kinsman. With Mrs. Lewis were Mrs. Vincent C. King, Mrs. Agnes Booth-Schoeffel, and Mrs. John Drew.

The ushers were Henry Miller, Herbert Gresham, Sidney Herbert, Richard Dorney, Van Rennselaer Wheeler, and Edwin Stevens.

Two or three hundred persons who had not been able to get into the church stood uncovered in the churchyard and on the street while the funeral column passed from the street to the church. Inside were many notable persons of the dramatic profession and hundreds of others.

The coffin was set down among a profusion of flowers. The Players sent an Empire wreath of camellia leaves, with farleyence fern, roses, orchids, and lilies of the valley. On a broad purple ribbon, in gold, was:

"Good-night, Sweet Friend."

Inscribed on a bunch of palm leaves was: "In Dear Remembrance of a Loyal Heart and Most Valiant Artist. Augustin Daly."

Bunches of roses, wreaths, and beautiful flower pieces filled the space in front of the altar from wall to wall. Some of them were from Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Sidney Booth, Henry E. Abbey, B. Bingham Tilden, William Sampson, Mrs. Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Vincent C. King, Dr. Thomas S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomson, John B. and Agnes Schoeffel, Mrs. Charles Fisher, widow of the comedian; John Drew's company, members of Daly's company, Frank V. Bennett of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Albert E. Glennie, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, and Vance Pancoast.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the church, and his assistant, the Rev. William Scott, read the service most impressively. Dirges were played by the organist of the church and by a part of Daly's orchestra during the service. Mrs. Lewis requested that there be neither singing nor a sermon, and at the conclusion of the reading of the ritual for the dead the coffin was borne to the hearse through the transept entrance.

Some of those in the congregation, either players or connected with the stage, were Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mrs. John Drew, Sr., Signor G. Perugini, Mrs. Augustin Daly, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Marie Wainwright, Mrs. Barry, H. F. Roberts, Miss Percy Haswell, Hobart Bosworth, Mrs. Packard, Louis James, Burr McIntosh, Frank Turner, Francis Carlyle, Eugene Cowles, Ignacio Martinetti, Lewis Baker, Augustus Pitou, the Abbott sisters, Henry L. Jarrett, formerly of Jarrett & Palmer; George Taylor, C. W. Couldock, Creston Clarke, Miss Adelaide Prince, Mrs. W. H. Thomson of New-Orleans, formerly Miss Kitty Cheatham; C. B. Dillingham, Herbert Kelcey, and Mrs. Fernandez. All the members of Daly's company were present except Miss Ada Rehan, who is in England.

The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. A special train, consisting of an engine and one coach, took the funeral party from the Grand Central Station over the Harlem Railroad.

THEY SHOUTED FOR BRYAN.

A Disturbance at the Central Labor Union Meeting.

A number of delegates who favor Bryan created an uproar at the Central Labor Union's meeting yesterday.

Delegate George Washington Jones of the Clothing Cutters started the effort by moving that Marcus A. Hanna should be denounced by the meeting as a labor crusher.

Another delegate moved that the report on the record of Mr. Hanna which had been received by the Central Labor Union at the previous meeting and put on file should be taken up again for discussion.

Then the Bryan men present gave three cheers for Bryan and called for denunciations of Hanna.

Delegate McDermott of the Plasterers, who is himself a Bryan man, protested against the political demonstration. "We have no right to act in this manner here," he said. "We cannot dissociate Mark Hanna from the issues of the campaign, and the constitution of the Central Labor Union does not allow its going into party politics."

There were more cheers for Bryan, and Chairman William J. O'Brien brought his gavel down with force, and said: "I'll not allow this meeting of the Central Labor Union to be turned into a political one. No matter what your political affiliations are, they cannot be discussed here."

The Bryan men again cheered for him, and then the Chairman declared that if the cheering was continued he would adjourn the meeting.

This threat quieted the shouters, and then it was decided that inasmuch as the Central Labor Union had already taken action on Mr. Hanna's record by placing the report on file, nothing more was necessary to be done.

FELL DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Thomas Dunn, a Bookkeeper, Opened the Wrong Door.

Thomas Dunn, twenty-two years old, of 227 Fifth Street, who was employed as bookkeeper by the Whiting Metal Company, yesterday morning fell down an elevator shaft in the tenement house in which he lived, and died soon afterward.

When Dunn returned home it was dark in the hallway leading to his apartment. Near the door of his room is the door of the elevator shaft, and he opened the wrong door.

Fell into the Light Shaft.

Max Cohen, a four-year-old boy, while playing on the roof of his home, 9 Allen Street, yesterday morning fell into the light shaft. He was taken unconscious to the Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull and would probably die.

MOST TIRED OF NEW-YORK.

Says the Local Anarchists Are Too Tame and Apathetic.

John Most, the original apostle of anarchy in this country, is tired of New-York and of the East, because, he says, the Anarchists here are too apathetic and too tame, and he longs to go far out West and live there in retirement or found a colony. He does not start, he says, because he has not got the money.

Herr Most says in his paper, the Freiheit, that if he were to leave New-York the cause of anarchy and of social revolution would not be furthered, but the present state of affairs in this city does not suit him. Herr Most has been over twelve years in this city, but has not made a fortune by his radical expressions, as did Justus Schwab. The latter combined anarchy with the saloon business.

Tried to Drown Himself in the River.

Robert Kershaw, thirty-nine years old, of 54 Dean Street, Brooklyn, who had quarreled with his family, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping overboard at the foot of Congress Street. He was rescued by the crew of the police boat Judge Moore and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He had been drinking.

LIVED LIKE A WILD MAN

STRANGE CHARACTER FOUND IN A CAVE IN THE PALISADES.

His Coat of Many Colors—His Hat Ornamented with a Peacock Feather—Conductors on Trolley Cars Refused to Accept Him as a Passenger—Quoted Passages of Scripture to the Policeman—To be Examined as to His Sanity.

"I am working out my own salvation. What have you to do with the matter? The birds have their nests; the foxes have their holes. How do the rabbits live? The grass of the fields and the acorns of the oaks provide for them."

The speaker was Carl Paul Aledel, and he was talking to two policemen of West Hoboken. He is a prisoner in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, where he is serving a sentence of thirty days on a charge of vagrancy. Unshaven, unkempt, and uncleanly, Aledel was found in a cleft in the Palisades Saturday night by Policemen McCarthy and Suhr of West Hoboken.

The policemen were looking for tramps. West Hoboken is infested with them. When the thermometer begins to fall in the North and in the West many of these travelers turn toward West Hoboken.

The Palisades is a favorite resort for this class, and in the chilly months of the year they can be found along the Hudson in great numbers. In a fissure in the rocks near the West Hoboken end of the Fourteenth Street Ferry Policemen McCarthy and Suhr came upon Aledel. He was seated on a stone, and was at work ostensibly mending a coat that was like unto Joseph's of old, in that it was of many colors. It was made out of a horse blanket. Long and matted hair swept Aledel's shoulders, and a straggling beard made his appearance more repulsive. It was evident that Aledel and cold water were strangers.

The man wore, like Li Hung Chang, a peacock feather in his hat. The hat was a battered derby, but the feather bore evidence of having been newly plucked.

The man was so filthy in appearance that the conductors of the trolley cars refused to accept him as a pasenger. The peace officers asked a butcher in the neighborhood of the place where Aledel was found to allow them to use his wagon to transport the prisoner to Police Headquarters, but the butcher refused to do so. A dealer in coal finally agreed to lend one of his wagons to the police.

Aledel was arraigned before Recorder Lederle on a charge of vagrancy and sentenced to thirty days, pending an investigation as to his sanity. The Wardens of the Hudson County Jail think Aledel is crazy. They refused to allow a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to see him last night. Aledel told the policeman that he had been occupying the fissure in the rocks of the Palisades for two months. He said that he had lived in the same way in the Rocky Mountains. His case has aroused considerable interest in West Hoboken, and fully 300 persons attended his trial. The man is about forty years old.

LESSONS OF RECENT EVENTS.

Dr. McArthur Preaches on Bryan's Letter and Lobanoff's Death.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night at Calvary Baptist Church on "Religious Lessons from Political and Other Events."

Dr. MacArthur spoke of Bryan's letter of acceptance.

"I would not allude," said he, "to this letter of acceptance, but that it raises again the moral question first started by the Chicago platform. This letter is a typically weak production, and gives us the intellectual standard of the author. It is a disjointed, illogical, inconsequent, and rambling performance. Apart from a certain kind of perfervid oratory, the author of this letter is a very commonplace citizen. Probably never before did a candidate for the high office of President of the United States offer the people a letter of acceptance so weak as the letter now before us. There is not one statesmanlike sentence in it. It seems clearly to show that the author has lost grit and grip, head and hope, push and power. It is purely a perfunctory performance; it is open to serious criticism from a moral point of view, and it strikes a blow at civil service reform."

The preacher then turned to the Armenian question. He said that Christians in Turkey lived only by sufferance, and that their lives and property were at the mercy of Mohammedan rulers. He then alluded to the death of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian statesman.

"Had Prince Lobanoff spoken the word," he said, "the murders of the Armenians would have ceased. While riding, the other day, from Vienna to Kiev with the Czar, a blood vessel burst, and Lobanoff was dead. No sooner did he cease to breathe than all Europe began freely to breathe. He held Europe in his hands, but with the bursting of the blood vessel the dreams of years vanished. His was the imperial will behind all the atrocities inflicted on the Armenians. He was willing to see Armenia destroyed that Russia might take possession of Turkey and realize her ambitious policy. The moment Lobanoff died, Lord Salisbury found his courage, his justice, and his humanity. Within a few hours British soldiers paraded the streets of Constantinople. The death of Lobanoff was the pivot around which revolved events of the greatest importance. His is a dull mind who does not see God's hand in the events of the last few weeks.

"The United States Government has been strangely neglectful of the interests of American citizens in Turkey. We became very much excited over a boundary line in Venezuela a short time ago, but we were strangely indifferent while Armenia lay dying, bleeding from every pore. Surely it is time for the United States Government to arouse itself. Every American ship which can be spared should at once be sent into Turkish waters. The Sultan is not to be treated as if he were a humanized ruler. He is to be treated as the world's red-handed assassin. Our words of entreaty must be backed by shotted guns in order that the Sultan may listen. America must take her place with Great Britain for the honor of our common humanity."

Boy Shot with a Parlor Rifle.

George Phalen, fifteen years old, of 201 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening for shooting Bernard Schieke, fourteen years old, of 190 Humboldt Street, in the back of the head. The boys, with others, were playing in the back yard of 185 Montrose Avenue, shooting at a bottle with a parlor rifle.

In some way Schieke was struck in the back of the head with one of the slugs while Phalen was handling the rifle. The boy was seriously injured, and was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Terribly Beaten by Roughs.

August Hendrickson, thirty-nine years old, of 408 Monroe Street, Hoboken, was found unconscious at Newark and Jefferson Streets, that city, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He had bruises from his head to his feet, and his clothing was torn almost to shreds. He had been beaten and robbed by a gang of roughs. None of them was arrested.

A NOVEL SOUVENIR.

The Gift of Washington Correspondents to Mr. George W. Boyd.

Mr. George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has just received a novel and handsome gift from the Washington correspondents, as a slight token from them of personal attentions during the National Conventions at St. Louis and Chicago, in managing the special trains provided for the use of the correspondents in traveling to and from the conventions.

On Jan. 22, very promptly after the two leading conventions had been called, Mr. Frank Thomson, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, extended an invitation, through the Standing Committee of Press Correspondents, to all working correspondents stationed at Washington to accept the use of special trains to and from the conventions. Upon the acceptance of this invitation a train of seven cars—four sleeping cars, a dining car, an observation car, and a combined buffet and baggage car—equipped in all respects like the Chicago Limited, left Washington on June 8 for St. Louis, carrying about seventy-five correspondents, representing newspapers of both parties in the leading cities of the country.

The Souvenir.

The special train was held in St. Louis during the convention, and the day and hour of its departure were fixed by the correspondents to suit their convenience, thus keeping the train in service about ten days. A week before the meeting of the Chicago Convention the same train left Washington, carrying about the same number of correspondents that it did on the initial trip. As the convention at Chicago was more prolonged than that at St. Louis, the special train was necessarily longer in service for the newspaper men. On both trips the comfort and convenience of the representatives of the press were met in a spirit of the most generous and considerate hospitality.

Mr. George W. Boyd, as the personal representative of Vice President Thomson, accompanied the correspondents on both trips, and it is in recognition of the graceful tact with which he contributed to the comfort of the journeys that the correspondents here had prepared the souvenir of the two trips. The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company of Philadelphia, acting upon suggestions from the correspondents, designed a watch-charm to be worn with a fob, of which the accompanying cut is a representation.

The charm is a distinctive one. It is composed of gold and silver throughout, in distinct parts. A circular disk, on one side gold and on the reverse silver, swings in a frame, one-half of which is gold and one-half silver. The gold side of the charm bears the inscription, "St. Louis, June 16, (?) 1896," inclosing the monogram "G. W. B." The silver side is inscribed, "Chicago, July 7, 1896," with the keystone of the Pennsylvania Company in the centre bearing the monogram "P. R. R." The buckle for the silk guard is also one-half gold and one-half silver. On the bevel edges of the gold and silver disks are the words: "To Mr. George W. Boyd, from the Washington correspondents."

CANDIDATE PALMER PLEASED.

Saturday Night's Demonstration Gratified Him Greatly.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Senator John M. Palmer, the National Democratic nominee for President, and Mrs. Palmer spent the day with friends. They arose early and took breakfast with Col. "Sam" McKee, at the latter's residence, in Third Street. Col. McKee is related to Mrs. Palmer by marriage.

From Col. McKee's, Senator and Mrs. Palmer went to Judge C. S. Grubb's residence, in West Ormsby Avenue, where they took dinner. During the afternoon they visited the Senator's old wartime friend, Mrs. Joshua Speed, at Crescent Hill. Senator and Mrs. Palmer then returned to the Galt House, where they spent the evening.

Senator Palmer expressed himself as immensely pleased with last night's demonstration, and said he was coming back to Kentucky again. He and Mrs. Palmer will leave for Springfield to-morrow morning.

Gen. Buckner and his family returned to Mumfordsville this morning. He goes to Nashville to-morrow with Col. John R. Fellows, where they will speak at night.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

It is quite usual to see in restaurants the sign "Seats Reserved for Ladies."

In the shopping quarter of the city, however, matters are somewhat reversed. There the women are the principal patrons of the restaurants, and in one of the popular stands the proprietor, to give the men a chance, has put up a sign: "Seats Reserved for Men."

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Many of the employes of the defunct firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. hailed as a blessing the opening of the Siegel-Cooper Company's store, for to them it meant speedy return to work. Hundreds of them hurried into the new building the day those who wanted employment were told to report, and many pathetic tales were poured into the ear of the man in charge of the engaging of help. One man, when asked for references, said that he had been for twenty-nine years a bookkeeper in the employ of the firm which, when it failed, was Hilton, Hughes & Co. He secured a place without further question.

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Persons whose exuberance of spirits is wont to find vent in whistling will do well to restrain themselves should they enter the café of a small hotel in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street. The proprietor's nerves will not stand a single whistled note, and he has frequently hurried down a flight of stairs and through two rooms to still offensive notes.

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Some policemen faithfully patrol their posts all night, others find rest and refreshment when the Roundsman is not in sight, and still others are fond of occasional amusement. Four of the last named had what they probably called a glorious time at Duane and Centre Streets the other morning at 6:30 o'clock. Four barrels of peppers had been taken from an overloaded truck at that point and left at the side of the street. The policemen stood guard over them, a man for each barrel. When a poorly dressed man came plodding along on his way to work, each policeman took a pepper, and when the poor toiler was about a dozen feet beyond them they made him a target. In most cases their aim was true, and they fairly doubled up with laughter. After they had finished amusing themselves fully a half barrel of damaged peppers littered the sidewalk.

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There are many ways of getting around the food provision of the Raines law in its after-hours and Sunday operations, but one of the unique ways is that of an up-town "hotel." If a man who is known to the proprietor or waiters wants a drink they transfer to the table at which he sits the plate of egg shells or other remnants of food used by some real hotel customer who has departed. The remnants then make outwardly legal any number of drinks.

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When Charles Frohman announced to Charles H. Hoyt that he would take "The Liar" out of Hoyt's Theatre Saturday night and put on Bret Harte's "Sue" to-morrow night, Mr. Hoyt remarked without a smile: "I suppose I'll have to sue to recover."

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Saturday was the last half holiday of this season for New-York store clerks and workingmen.

THE END OF THE SUMMER.

Old customers who were induced by hard times to experiment in "cheap" clothing are every day returning with the same story—"it doesn't pay."

It's hard to improve on test-proof woolens, honest tailoring, a moderate profit, ample stock, polite service and "money back if you want it."

"Test-proof woolens" are fabrics that have been dissolved in alkali and show no trace of cotton. That is the only kind of cloth we cut into garments—men's or boys'.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A GOLD STANDARD.

We do not refer to the currency question, but to a magnificent gold pedestal. A solid, fluted column, surmounted by a smoothly-finished square top, the edges exquisitely carved. The whole piece is so richly gilded as to give the impression of solid gold. Will brighten and beautify any nook or corner. Price? Just remember you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

IN PRISON FOR HIS FINE.

Wilson Has Served His Sentence, but Is Still Held.

After having spent four years in the State prison, Sylvester F. Wilson, on his release last Friday, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail to satisfy a fine of $1,000, at the rate of $1 a day. The prisoner was formerly manager of a baseball team composed of young women. He was convicted in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of abduction on Oct. 22, 1892, and was sentenced the full penalty of the law for such an offense, five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine, the commitment to stand until the fine was paid.

Wilson's time sentence, with commutation for good behavior, expired last Friday. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus argued before County Judge Smith Lent. His attorney held that there was no law to warrant holding a man in State prison 1,000 days to work out a fine. The Judge granted there was not, and then turned the prisoner over to the Sheriff of New-York County.

Wilson says he is confident he will be released as soon as his case can be brought before the courts, since he has been informed by several lawyers that it is illegal to hold a man in any sort of prison longer than a year for non-payment of fine.

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